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SAUDI ARABIA

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED AT END OF SAUDI-YEMENI MEETING

LD221852 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--The joint Saudi-Yemeni coordination council has stressed the necessity of proceeding with the continuous and effective coordination program between the two countries in the various political, economic, cultural and information spheres, to serve their targets in harmony with the fraternal bonds which link the two fraternal peoples. The two sides have agreed on the kingdom's continued backing for the YAR budget for this year to the sum of 345 million riyals.

The two sides, in a joint statement issued today on the meetings of the fifth session of the joint Saudi-Yemeni coordination council which ended in Riyadh on Wednesday, stress the importance of continuing joint information coordination. They also stress the coincidence of viewpoints between them in the Islamic, Arab and world spheres. In its statement, the council expresses its satisfaction with the existing coordination and cooperation between the two countries.

Here is the text of the joint statement issued after the fifth session of the Saudi-Yemeni coordination council:

In the spirit of Islamic and Arab brotherhood which binds the two fraternal peoples of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and the Yemen Arab Republic, to strengthen the ties of friendship, brotherhood and cooperation between the two fraternal countries and in the firm conviction and deep belief of the positive results which flow from cooperation and which bolster the common hopes and aspirations of the two fraternal peoples, the joint Saudi-Yemeni coordination council under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Eng Muhammad al-Junayd, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs for the YAR, held its fifth session in Riyadh from 18 to 21 June 1979.

The talks, which were pervaded by a spirit of brotherhood, cordiality and mutual confidence, were attended by members of the cordination council. On the Saudi side: Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; Finance and National Economy Minister Shaykh Muhammad 'Abs al-Khayl; Education Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir; and Information Minister Muhammad 'Abouh Yamani; and on the Yemeni side: Development Minister 'Ali Lutfi al-Thawr, who is chairman of the Central Planning Authority; Education Minister Muhammad al-Khadim al-Wajih; Information Minister Yahya al-'Arashi; Finance Minister Ahmad as-Samawi; Foreign Under Secretary Ibrahim al-Kabsi; Agriculture Under Secretary Muhammad Jaghman; Chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority Muhammad al-Haymi; and the Yemeni charge d'affaires in Jidda, 'Abdullah al-Masamiri.

The council reviewed the development program which the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is implementing in the Yemen Arab Republic. It became apparent that more than 70 percent of the agreed plan in the education sector, which includes 83 projects, and more than 75 percent of the health projects, which includes 14 projects, have been completed. Work is proceeding according to the program in the project to build 451 km of roads. As for the 36 rural water projects, they have been fully completed. It was agreed to start on a new stage.

Regarding the program to build and improve mosques, work is progressing at a good rate. Also the program to develop the airports of San'a', Ta'iz and Al-Hudaydah is near completion. As for the projects for drinking water networks, drainage systems, electric power and the storing and processing of crops, work on them is progressing according to plan. It was agreed to continue to execute the projects remaining according to the plan drawn for them.

The two sides reviewed the new development projects which the Yemeni side had proposed to be financed by the kingdom and also the development projects in which the Saudi Development Fund previously participated, projects whose costs rose due to various reasons. It was agreed that a meeting be held in San'a' next month between the Saudi Development Fund and the sides concerned in the Yemeni Government in order to complete discussing these projects, to agree to a work program to complete these projects and to increase the allocations of the Saudi Development Fund for the development programs in the Yemen Arab Republic. The two sides also agreed to develop the Saudi Development Fund's relations with the circles concerned with development in the YAR to coordinate their contacts with international and regional development institutions. The council also discussed the budget deficit indicated by the Yemeni side, and it was agreed that the Saudi Kingdom should continue to support the YAR's current year budget to the sum of 345 million Saudi riyals.

The two sides reviewed the existing cooperation between the information organs of the two countries and stressed the importance of coordinating information between them and of directing efforts to deepen spiritual education and adherence to Arab and Islamic values and the principles of Islamic religion and preservation of the glorious Arab heritage. The council also reviewed international questions of interest to the two countries and also Arab questions. The two sides stressed the identity of their views in the Islamic, Arab and international fields.

The Yemeni side in the coordination council was received by the king, to whom Eng Muhammad al-Junayd, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs, conveyed YAR President Abdallah Salih's greetings and also to Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister. The Yemeni side also expressed gratitude and appreciation for the help and support provided to the YAR by the fraternal country, the Saudi Kingdom. The leader of the delegation also expressed his admiration for the steps and the great achievements in the kingdom in various fields.

MAURITANIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD242300 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1620 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] Riyadh, 24 June--Mauritanian President Mohamed Mahmoud Louly arrived in Saudi Arabia this afternoon on an official visit.

"President Louly said on arrival that his visit to the kingdom is at the invitation of King Khalid. He expressed the hope that this visit by himself and his accompanying delegation will help to bolster and develop cooperation between the two countries.

"His excellency praised the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which, he said, is held in special esteem by the Mauritanian people in particular and the Arabs and Muslims in general because of the role it plays in the Arab and international fields in support of the just Arab and Islamic causes and in the bolstering of Arab-African cooperation and Islamic solidarity.

"In a statement to SNA, President Louly said that this role explains the importance he attaches to his current visit to the kingdom. He described Saudi-Mauritanian relations as excellent. In this regard, he referred to the ties of religion, blood and language which bind the two fraternal peoples together. He reiterated that in view of these ties the leaders of both countries are eager to continue consultations and contacts between them on the highest levels.

"In conclusion, he said that his visit will provide an opportunity for the exchange of views with the leaders of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on bilateral cooperation and current issues in the Arab, Islamic and international fields."

FRG MINISTERS GENSCHER, LAMBSDORFF ARRIVE

LD231948 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, accompanied by Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, arrived in Riyadh at 1900 today on a 2-day visit to Saudi Arabia as part of a tour of several Arab countries. The ministers were welcomed at the airport by His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, the Saudi foreign minister; and His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy, as well as by the Saudi ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany; the Federal German ambassador to Saudi Arabia; Salim Sunbul, director of the protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and a number of senior officials.

Departure Statement

LD241950 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff left Jidda today following a 2-day visit to the kingdom. They were seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, and a number of officials.

Genscher made a statement before departure in which he expressed satisfaction with the kingdom's attitude toward the energy problem. He said that the kingdom works for strengthening economic development not only in Europe but also at world level, because it is aware of the fact that the harm caused to the world would have an effect on the developing states.

The German foreign minister added that from his talks with officials in the kingdom emerged awareness on both sides of the importance of realizing mutual confidence between the producing and consuming states and of the need to work for the conservation of energy and finding a substitute.

Of his country's attitude toward the Middle East issue, Genscher said that this attitude was stated in the recent European declaration, which agreed on the need to find a peaceful solution to the issue. He noted the importance of his talks with His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Royal Highness the Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. He described the talks as successful.

He also noted his talks with His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy, and His Excellency Commerce Minister Dr Sulayman as-Sulayyim. He stated that they were cordial and constructive and based on mutual confidence between the two countries.

His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal also made a statement, in which he noted the cooperation that exists between the kingdom and the FRG. He said that the talks of senior officials in the kingdom with the two German ministers were constructive and helped to clarify the vision, ascertain the matters which concern the two countries and crystallize the concepts concerning the importance of Arab-European cooperation and its continuation collectively.

His highness the foreign minister added that the talks of the two sides will have positive results as a result of the joint understanding of the various issues raised by them. He said that the joint Saudi-German committee produced good results in the sphere of strengthening bilateral cooperation for its continuing followup of the aspects of this cooperation and its concentration on the needs of the two countries whether in the economic, cultural or other fields.

Concerning the recent European declaration on the Middle East, his highness the foreign minister said that it represented a development.

INTERIOR MINISTER: NO PLACE FOR COMMUNISM IN GULF

LD221226 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1105 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Beirut--Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of the interior, has stressed that there is no place for communism in the gulf region because its people adhere to Islam and are opposed to atheistic communism. In a statement carried today in AL-HAWADITH, he says that the Muslim people of the region are aware of the dangers inherent in communism and are convinced of the need to have faith in God.

The minister of the interior also stressed that the kingdom does not feel that there is a security vaccum in the gulf region, pointing out that there exist limited bilateral agreements with the states of the region which take the place of comprehensive agreements provided for under the provisions of the Arab League. He added: We have signed a good neighborly relations and security agreement with Jordan which regulates border relations, and another one with Iraq, and we are striving to sign similar agreements in the gulf area.

On the experiment of unification in the UAE, he called on the Arab states to stand behind this experiment and to support it because it insures a greater balance and security in the region.

In reply to a question about Arab-Iranian relations, Prince Nayif called for the creation of close cooperation between the Arab states generally and the gulf states especially on one side, and the Islamic Republic of Iran on the other. He said that the Islamic trend in Iran would eliminate the causes of tension which hitherto existed there.

Prince Nayif referred to the oil crisis and said that the kingdom could not shoulder the responsibility alone and that it is a matter for OPEC to resolve. He added that the kingdom is trying to urge the OPEC to follow a policy of moderation.

He denied that there has been any change in the policy regarding Egyptians working in the kingdom in particular and the Arab states in general, saying that the resolutions of the Baghdad conference were taken against the Egyptian regime and not against the Egyptian people who are linked to their brothers in the rest of the Arab world by close ties. He emphasized that the door is open for citizens of the Arab world and other countries to work in the kingdom.

On the aim of his recent visit to France, the minister said it was aimed at strengthening security cooperation between the two countries, either through securing the help of French experts and instructors or through the dispatch of Saudi security missions for training in the specialized French institutes, in addition to obtaining military equipment for internal security. He said the Interior Ministry will soon begin establishing a French-language institute in the kingdom to teach the language to security men.

YAR

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MEETINGS IN SAUDI ARABIA

JN221557 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Members of the YAR delegation to the Saudi-YAR coordination meetings returned to San'a' today. The delegation, which is led by Muhammad Ahmad al-Junayd, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs, attended another round of talks at the Saudi-YAR joint coordination council, which was held in Riyadh 19-21 June.

SALIH RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM SAUDI KING, CROWN PRINCE

JN231312 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received in his office at 1300 today His Excellency Tirad al-Harithi, Saudi ambassador in San'a'. The Saudi ambassador delivered a written message to the president from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and another message from His Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

NC231948 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1657 GMT 23 Jun 79 NC

[Text of speech delivered by President Anwar as-Sadat on 23 June opening the new People's Assembly session--live]

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers and sisters: I extend to you a greeting of peace. God Almighty has called paradise the house of peace and made peace the greeting of those who win paradise the day they meet him. He announced to good people that the angels' greeting to them in paradise will be the greeting of peace. He promised mercy to those who believe in his Book and ordered peace for them. He is the one and only God, the Holy King--peace. "And place us among the servants who walk on the earth in humility. And when the ignorant address them, they say peace." [Koranic verse] [applause]

Brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly: Permit me to express to you and through you to our people, my profound gratitude at the beginning of my talk to you. I convey to you all-majority and opposition--my sincerest thanks and congratulations. Perhaps I will address special thanks to the opposition. When rebuilding the state with the will of the masses, we are in dire need of counteropinion. This is a will which emanates first and last from a national conviction in the interests of the masses. It is a will devoid of whims, hatred, selfishness and the lust for defamation. It is a will which establishes and consolidates correct constitutional traditions for action. It is a will which builds a real democracy that will spread its effects in all lands around us where our brothers are still still living under the rule of steel and fire.

In the name of the people, I convey my greetings to the Egyptian woman, the mother of all sacrifices and partner of all hardships. [applause] In the name of the people, I convey my greetings to the Egyptian woman, who is occupying her place in the People's Assembly for the first time in our parliamentary history. I am fully confident that the Egyptian woman will prove her ability to perform this national responsibility.

Love is never defeated, brothers and sisters. If you came to this immortal dome to greet the democracy of love and building, then I consider the parliamentary elections a new public referendum and a free and honest referendum saying yes to the peace treaty in the loudest voice and strongest will [applause] and saying yes to all the principles and values governing our Egyptian national action. This referendum is a yes to the liberation of every inch of Arab territory, a yes to democratic socialism and a yes to the national unity and social peace. It is a yes to all rights and dignity of man. It is a yes to pure sweat for the sake of building. It is a yes to July [the 23 July revolution] and to May [the 15 May 1971 corrective revolution]. It is a yes to the love that creates life on the land of Egypt with full dignity of life for the most dignified life.

Maybe you have sensed from what I am saying now the reasons that prompted my decision for a popular referendum on the dissolution of the former People's Assembly. I must admit that the former assembly had accomplished its constitutional message in the best manner, despite all the maneuvers that took place in this arena, including the exploitation of democracy to defame the essence of democracy, the return to the obsolete methods of slander--the prerevolution methods--and the slippage to ethical excesses, which we did not expect from them.

The former assembly had also participated in issuing a number of important pieces of legislation aimed at protecting the peace and security of the citizen, guaranteeing his life and wages and safeguarding national unity and social peace. We shall never forget that the former assembly had announced a number of important national decisions that strengthened our stand in our political and social struggle. The discussions by the former assembly and its specialized committees of the Camp David accords, the peace treaty and the bases of autonomy for the Palestinian people, were a huge support in giving impetus to the peace issue and a practical expression of the vigilant popular participation in shouldering the responsibilities of destiny. All that has been remembered and will continue to be remembered with every appreciation for the former People's Assembly.

However, the beginning of the era of peace has also dictated that it should also be a beginning for the rebuilding of the state and the defining of new concepts. With the establishment of peace, we are also facing the challenges of protecting peace. With the rectification of the economic course, we are facing the challenges of the people's demands. With the struggle to reach prosperity, we are facing the challenges of the world economic situation. With the popular will to strengthen democracy, we are facing the challenges of incriminating democracy in the name of democracy. All these have pressed us to consult the people by holding new elections, whose results would express the people's views and will in choosing their representatives--representatives who would shoulder on their behalf the responsibilities for rebuilding the state in the era of peace.

Brothers and sisters, we needed a pause--a pause of calculation and a pause of decision; a pause of calculation in order to reevaluate what we have succeeded in achieving and what our national ambition has not been able to achieve; a pause of decision that would define the landmarks of the new course.

Thank God we are living the blessing of peace, building democracy and moving along the course to prosperity. Thus, I say with full conviction that before your esteemed assembly there lies the decisive and historical task of making a colossal change in our life--a historical task that would carry out the responsibility for rebuilding the state and positively affecting the daily life of the masses to such an extent that they would sense its effect in everything that touched their interests and needs. It is a colossal aim. It is the most colossal of aims. The work to achieve this aim is the great fruit we are reaping today following long suffering.

Since great nations are made by great hopes and by great sufferings, then these sufferings are also the offspring of great hopes. Hopes are renewable and [words indistinct]. Hopes expand and do not become narrow. Hopes advance, and do not freeze or retreat, because sound life is the movement which does not stop. Moreover, sound life is the continuous conscious response for all the surrounding changes. It is the calculated daring that destroys all the impediments and obstacles. Our hopes have always been great, Brothers and sisters. Today, with the beginning of the era of peace, our hopes have reached their climax toward a better life, toward a larger democracy, toward a prosperity that reaches every worker, toward a justice that honors every citizen. For the sake of these things, all of us are called upon to embark on a new, comprehensive beginning that will accomplish reconstruction on the firmest democratic and ethical foundation in every phase of our life.

The time has come for the people to reap the fruit of their long hard suffering. The time has come for the Egyptian individual, who has given to his land and Arab nation the most magnificent forms of sacrifice in lives and food. I repeat, the time has come for this Egyptian individual to stand high and say with all pride to all those who have rebuked him for his sufferings for their sake: My suffering is the honor of my life, and from its fruits, I am today building the most dignified and honorable life. [applause] It is the right of all of us to be proud of the fact that we have not knelt and will not kneel, except to God Almighty. The kneelers do not raise flags, lead processions or defy dangers. Egypt will never be anything other than God Almighty had wished it to be. Egypt will only be the raised flag, the leading procession and the brave decision. [applause]

Brothers and sisters, the elections for choosing your esteemed assembly were the first step toward reconstruction after the popular referendum. This first step must be followed by numerous other steps in the various legislative and executive spheres as soon as possible so as to accomplish the colossal changes we want in the course of our life.

I begin by saying that we are capable, with God's help, of accomplishing this change, because we shall be proceeding from the base of a comprehensive stability both internally and externally. Stability is the primary pillar of a sound course and sound decision. It is sufficient for us to glance at what is taking place every day in a number of countries around us to realize that instability and lack of confidence between the people and their rulers has driven the latter to bloody conflicts among them. I say that this glance and a study of these bloody conflicts are enough to distort the Arab image--a matter to which I will refer when I will speak to you about the Arab situation.

Our internal and external stability has not been spontaneous and has not been achieved up upholding slogans or by making decisions. It has been born from a popular will that had checked the enemies of democracy and thus entrenched the pillars of democracy, that had defied the enemies of peace and thus protected the will for peace. It resisted the advocates of a closed-door policy and turned toward an open-door policy as a way to approach prosperity.

Therefore brothers and sisters, as I have told you, an enormous goal lies ahead of you for achieving the tremendous transformation in our life so that we can achieve our three objectives of building peace, building democracy and building prosperity, which will be done by preparing the appropriate atmosphere to lead these objectives to their prime and sole target; namely, the Egyptian man. There lies ahead of you the task of amending the constitution. The constitution is the basic and sole document on which the state's system rests--as approved by our people at the recent referendum.

You also face the task of guiding executive action so that it will be based on total decentralization, and of promulgating legislation that will comprehensively reconsider all the ingredients of our life. This includes a complete change in educational regulations so that education will become an expression of the new society as well as its servant. This also includes doing justice in distributing the burden among all the sons of the people in such a way that the greater umbrella of social insurance covers every male and female citizen and in such a way that the payment of taxes will be a sound achievement of social justice in striking a balance between those with ample means and those with limited means. [applause]

You face the task of establishing the consultative council so that it will be a mere family council for Egypt. This council will include people from all walks of life and from all the people's organizations.

There lies ahead of you the task of crowning the freedom of the press as a fourth estate, of insuring the freedom of the press and of confirming its independence while it is performing its mission.

All these major tasks are spearheaded by your great responsibility for protecting social peace and national unity and for consolidating the principles of democratic socialism. Meanwhile, it is imperative for you to abide by the code of ethics that stems from the dictates of our religion and from the basic values of Egypt's soil.

Brothers and sisters: If, for instance, I speak to you of the amendment of the constitution, then I say: While it is the source of all laws and the master of all legislation, the constitution does not merely consist of eloquently drafted provisions, nor is it a placard bearing unapplicable slogans.

A real constitution accurately mirrors it society. If the provisions of any constitution in any state are far removed from the realities of life in that state, then the constitution will become a neglected paper repudiated by the people, who hold the first right to their constitution.

Your people promulgated the permanent constitution in 1971 in order to sincerely express the people's rights to the two revolutions of July and May. The people promulgated this constitution after they had achieved their security and safety, rid themselves of the centers of power, revered the independence of their judiciary and struck down any measure which would restrict a citizen's freedom, except through a decision by his judge.

In the phase of the comprehensive rebuilding, which we began by electing your esteemed assembly, it behooves us today to reconsider a number of the constitution's provisions so that our new life may be based on the pillars of full constitutional legitimacy and so that the constitution may become the only primary document in establishing this legitimacy and in defining all the requirements of the new building.

Therefore, the document on the declaration of the rights of the Egyptian man must become an inseparable part of the constitution. It is a declaration of this man's rights for sanctifying his freedom, dignity and humanity, political and social justice and free opinion. It relates to his right to build his homeland and to have equal opportunities and honest work. It also relates to his right for political and social justice and for an honest life providing him with his basic needs. It deals with his right in the state of science and faith and in all the achievements of the July and May revolutions.

We must not copy the document on the declaration of the rights of the Egyptian man from other historical documents that other peoples have drafted. We must formulate our rights from the reality of our life and from the sufferings we experienced, without ignoring the other world documents that advocate freedom, justice and fraternity. Amending the constitution also requires amending the articles that were (?issued) by the previous political organization--the Socialist Union--to express our new political life based on the multiparty system, the establishment of responsible opposition and the ethical principles in the practice of democracy.

Amending the constitution further that a clear framework be laid for the philosophy of democratic socialism. When we advocate democratic socialism, we do not mean a laying down of rigid rules that would petrify the ideas. On the contrary, we mean a flexible socialism which would solve the contradiction between the freedom of the individual and the freedom of society, whereby the society would not dominate the individual and usurp his freedom and the individual's right would not dominate the society to usurp the freedom of others. We want a balanced freedom for the individual and the society, as well to boost and consolidate the political and social freedom and serve as a fence for them. Our idea of socialism will not be the same as that which prevailed during the phase that ended in May 1971. We do not want the socialism that distributed poverty and imposed the centers of power. We want a socialism that defends the political and social freedom of man. It is within this just framework that efforts will be made, ideas will compete and that the freedom of opinion will be exhibited in its most billiant forms. Our new life respects the one opinion and the counteropinion. It refuses to believe that the minds of the people should be poured into one mold.

The gist of this is that each effort that respects the humanity of man, his security and dignity and leads to production and building without exploitation is a part of the democratic socialism.

When speaking to you, brothers and sisters, about your task in directing the executive action to achieve complete decentralization, I remind you of my decision that the governor should enjoy the powers of the president of the republic. [applause]

The new and real democracy we are seeking will not develop to its maximum extent unless the popular communities, in the positions of their work and livelihood, make their own decisions. This is the practical and realistic method for an anministrative revolution to actually happen--an administrative revolution through which we rid ourselves completely of an inherited, old method whereby Cairo alone was the source of decisions. The local government law you will debate in your assembly and its committees is the basic pillar in our enormous change toward comprehensive reconstruction.

The philosphy of comprehensive reconstruction can be summed up in one expression, brothers and sisters: Scientific and democratic reconsideration of all our ways of life, whereby we will modify everything that is not in keeping with the modern times; scientific and democratic reconsideration of all our ways of life, whereby we will amend any of these ways not in keeping with modern times to make them conform with modern times.

Our nation[illegible] unity and our internal and external stability enable us today to resolutely root out any old method and to create everything that will realize our aspirations for an honorable life for every citizen. Cohesive and stable people fear no one. These immense radical changes [sentence incomplete]. Tenacious and stable people never fear anyone. They also do not fear these immense radical changes. Rather, they demand them and adhere to them.

Therefore, in view of this new logic, it would be unnatural for us, as I have said, to keep the educational systems in all phases from conforming with development and from building for the citizen, who believes in his feelings of belonging to his country; who is really confident of the justness of his society and who is fully convinced of his responsibility for participating in every construction.

Our children must grow having complete knowledge of the correct history of this people, whose civilization dates back 7,000 years, during which time they created the first civilization known to man. Education can never be divorced from the problems of society as a whole and of the various regions while we are experiencing the state of science and knowledge. Education can never be divorced from the problems of society as a whole and of the various regions while we are experiencing the state of science and faith. He who believes in God and the homeland gives knowledge in the name of both. It is he who is eager to have his knowledge put in the service of the one family in the socialist democratic society.

Therefore, in view of this new logic, it is also unnatural for us to neglect or be lax when it comes to fairness in the distribution of burdens. We have several methods to do so. The first is the tax laws. Our soceity welcomes and encourages incentives, and blesses every income derived from honest sweat.

Our society neither harbors rancor nor deprives anybody of his right to gain and live the most dignified life. However, in return, our society denounces and totally rejects illegal gain. It demands a just codification of the taxes based on a simple equation--the right of the individual to use his mind, experience and efficiency in performance without any hindrances and without wasting his sweat of talents. On the other hand, it is the right of soceity to see that this individual contributes his share for safeguarding it from the evils of hatred, which lead to class conflict. It is no secret that anyone who sincerely and honestly pays his dues to the society is actually safeguarding himself as well as the society. Therefore, I demand that you and the government as well act to see that the umbrella of social insurance is extended to insure each male and female citizen on the land of Egypt in case of disability, illness, old age and death. [applause]

The establishment of the woman's rights as a wife and mother, insured against her present and her future, is one of the methods of safeguarding our society and protecting the Egyptian family. In this, we are applying the law of God. [applause] In this, we are applying the law of God--the law of Islam for the Mulsims and the law of Christianity for the Copts. The application of the heavenly laws to protect the Egyptian family means full insurance for this family. This is a duty in the state of science and faith.

If I speak to you, brothers and sisters, about what we wish for our press as a real fourth estate, together with the people's three other estates, then we must say that power lies not only in issuing a written legislative, executive or judicial decision. The fourth estate contributes the greatest effective share toward the formulation of public opinion's decision. The more this fourth estate adheres to the principles of freedom, sincerity and ethics, the more the society benefits from this estate's services in illuminating its road when coordinating its ideas and adopting its decision. To ignore the press as an actually existing estate is tantamount to ignoring a fait accompli.

What we wish for our press is that it govern itself by itself through a higher council, including press, popular and judicial elements. This council will enjoy jurisdiction over all press affairs only if 51 percent of the press ownership is transferred to it. The other 49 percent would go to the press employees--workers, editors and administrators. We would thus protect the people's ownership of their press.

The first responsibility of the higher press council, as I invisage it, is the protection of the freedom of the word, of the honesty of expression and of helping the newspapers in confronting their economic problems, now that the press has become a huge industry. It is also my visualization that one of the most important tasks of this council is to prevent any quarter's domination of the press freedom. It is this council that will choose persons for leading posts in the newspapers and will bring the journalist to task if he violates the press code of ethics, or if he sells his pen to the devil, as some apostates are now doing.

Those who are selling their pens for profit are selling their honor and Egyptianism along with their pens. He who gives up his honor and Egyptianism has no place among honest people. [applause] They will realize, sooner or later, that a grain of Egyptian soil is more eternal and more precious than gold and dinars.

On this occasion, brothers and sisters, in front of you I express the hope that some of our writers--those who are living among us here--will reconsider their stand with regard to writing to newspapers published in Paris and London--after Beirut was ruined--especially to attack Egypt. I hope that they will revise their stand.

Brothers and sisters, as I have told you, we are about to make the press a fourth estate. Therefore, they have to coordinate their stands accordingly. As for those who have sold their honor and Egyptianism in Baghdad, Paris or London, we have another account to settle with them, which the government will present to you here, in your grand assembly, after you endorse and issue the law on the socialist prosecutor.

Brothers and sisters, this is some of my thinking about the huge transformation in our life through rebuilding the structure from the base to the summit, as I told you. While addressing the new government together with you, I would like to note that the supremacy of the law is integral, is the strongest pillar of stability, cohesion and firmness, and is the staging point for completing the new building and for reaping the fruits of our long and hard suffering. The law applies to the ruler and the ruled. It is the only criterion between all rights and duties. All citizens are equal before the law. The law should be obeyed. Those who ignore the law are alien to this society regardless of their influence or position.

Therefore, there will be no leniency towards he who challenges the rule of law or who attempts to harm social peace or threaten national unity. Social peace and national unity in the democratic socialist society are the pillars of legitimacy in national action and are the pulse of continuity and stability. The legislation of our social peace and our national unity stems from a unanimous popular will. Only a small minority, known for their role as agents for foreign powers, have departed from this will. There is another minority that has selfish ambitions known to all.

In old and modern ages, Egypt demonstrated the great example of tolerance of this people--their tolerance and faith that the true believer is he who respects the beliefs of others. Egypt is the land of missions calling for love and magnanimity.

The Egyptian people have defeated all tyrants and invaders, and have done so through their cohesive unity--a unity that gives blood to redeem the land and the freedom of the unified and one people. The results of the people's assembly elections have told the whole world that our people have chosen those who have made a pledge to preserve our social peace and national unity in the first place. [applause]

Brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly, the responsibility of the new government during the great transformation toward rebuilding the state is no less greater than the responsibility of your distinguished assembly. It runs parallel to your responsibility within the framework of your legislative and supervisory power.

The achievement of decentralization in all spheres of government is a difficult task. However, it is a duty that it be accomplished quickly. If we achieve decentralization on the executive level, we must achieve with it a healthy atmosphere so that the decision through hard work will bear fruit in serving the masses' demands.

This requires a comprehensive and scrutinizing scientific look at all the centers of production and services in our country in order to distribute employment in a positive way that will provide the chance for sound performance and better production.

I hope the executive departments will avoid rash and unstudied decisions, which will only return things to the way they were before. We want studied and comprehensive plans that link work with production, define priorities, reveal shortcomings and prevent employment from becoming concealed unemployment. It is not important that we declare that we have appointed thousands of graduates of institutes and universities. The important and basic thing for us is to know where they are working so that they may produce and add more to the national income. [applause]

I have full confidence in Prime Minister Dr. Mustafa Khalil. [applause] I hope your distinguished assembly will give him every assistance, for the burdens are great and the current period is crucial. We must not be delayed, or waste time, or go backward.

In the course of speaking about work and production, I think you ask with me: Why do we succeed in the challenges of great projects and relax or show laziness and neglect in small projects that do not require the huge and zealous effort we show toward major projects? Why does the Egyptian abroad and in the most civilized states in the world offer science and civilization--which have earned admiration for the intelligence, genius and perfect performance of the Egyptian--and does not show this healthy race in the spheres of our work at home? [applause]

We must admit that we are facing an important problem in some production sectors--a problem characterized by an inability to produce good work while we can do it, and by lack of zeal to reach perfection while we do not lack this zeal. We have the right to ask why we are not dominated by the commitment that performing work as performance should be a moral duty before it is a national duty.

This is an ethical problem. It is also a social problem behooving us to generously appreciate and encourage those who accomplish and excel in their achievements. It also behooves us to decisively punish those who do not sweat, or steal the sweat of others. [applause]

It is a top national necessity to improve the standard of performance. We cannot approach prosperity if we do not improve and increase production. By doing so, we would only be easing some of the terrible burdens on your shoulders because of the great increase in the population. Our population had been increasing by 1 million annually. According to the latest statistics, our population is now increasing by 1 million every 10 months--100,000 persons each month. If we realize that 42 percent of Egypt's people are under 14 years of age--under the age of work and production--then we should realize that this is a disturbing increase in consumer demands. This big gap in production and consumption requires a careful study of organized and effective programs to deal with the problem of family planning. Undoubtedly, we will find all possible ways to avoid the economic effects of this gap, particularly now that the Egyptian woman has taken her place in the struggle, in work and in performance. Therefore, it is demanded that the new government give an effective and strong push to the fields of productive openness and to the public sector, giving opportunities to the private sector and to the great leap we want for the prosperity of foreign investment within the framework of the integrated 5-year plan.

I believe you are not unaware of the effort that is being made to obtain as soon as possible foreign revenues and productive contributions from the United States, West Germany, Japan and the EEC to participate in radically reforming the services and providing a revenue from the production--a revenue we will invest in more production to meet our increasing demands and reach the beginning of the road of prosperity. This is the most difficult national task facing the government. It is the most difficult task facing the government, especially because the Arab brothers have chosen this particular phase--the phase of peace and stability--to embark on a regrettable attempt to tighten the grip around our throat and to affect our steps toward the Egyptian man's right to an honorable life, in which his basic needs are met and his harsh sufferings for the sake of the Arab nation's rights and dignity are compensated. In this regard I do not want to add any comment on this abnormal attitude of those Arab brothers. In any case, we thank them for what they have given and for what they have not given.

It is sufficient for me to say that it has never been and will never be the policy of Egypt to beg from anybody, not even in the darkest days.

We only extended our hands when we put our souls on the palms of our hands to redeem the entire Arab nation and uphold its dignity. [applause] The people who have offered the souls of their sons do not look for alms from anyone.

He who offers his soul is capable--God willing--of giving sweat and work for the sake of his land and future, for the sake of our generations and grandsons--no matter how much this will cost in terms of effort and sweat. [applause]

While being aware of the heavy burdens and problems, we call upon the government to submit a comprehensive plan to deal with the food and housing problems. It must submit a huge and ambitious program that depends on the basic factors of our national wealth--which are good soil, plenty of water and a huge working force.

The government must cooperate with the investment potentials on the basis of the most modern technology and according to deep and well-planned studies that surround the problems from all sides, so that plans will truly express facts that we can implement on their target dates in the short and long term. The prime minister will submit all these plans to you shortly.

If the immediate future portends well in terms of the revenues expected from the Suez Canal and successful oil strikes, which can greatly mitigate the burdens of building, we nevertheless must always remember that there is no time to be wasted and that accuracy, quickness and faithful pledge are the wings of work in our great transformation toward rebuilding the state.

I now come, brothers and sisters, to the Arab and foreign situation. We have now begun to harvest the fruit of the long sufferings now that peace and stability have enabled us to divert all resources toward a comprehensive rebuilding. There is no doubt that this stability at home is closely related to our success in our foreign struggle. We have addressed the international scene in a language it understands and in a method that is very convincing.

Brothers and sisters, Egypt has completely discarded the demagogism of the political thinking that speaks to itself with the loudest voice, but is never able to convince others or positively influence the course of events.

If it is true that our foreign situation has its reflections on the domestic situation, the opposite is also true. This is because all our decisions in our foreign struggle have sprung from the people's will and have met with their hopes and aspirations. No leadership in history was able to lead the masses unless its voice and decisions were those of the masses. This is the most clear, democratic meaning of our foreign struggle.

Egypt's victory, brothers and sisters, has never been anything other than a victory for the entire Arab nation. The liberation of the land of Sinai is the liberation of an Arab land owned by an Arab people who are an indivisible part of the Arab nation. The raising of the Egyptian flag on Al-'Arish on 26 May [applause] was not only an Egyptian victory, but also a victory for the Arab cause and that of the Palestinian people. Those who have the Egyptian flag over the land of Al-'Arish are those who are struggling today so that every Arab flag will be raised over every occupied Arab land.

As we were celebrating the return of sovereignty on our land in Al-'Arish, there was an Egyptian delegation negotiating in Beersheba with Israeli and U.S. delegations on autonomy steps for the Palestinian people. Therefore, our external movement has been taking place parallel to our internal movement--and with the same effectiveness, impetus, vigor and firmness.

We do not play with words or compete with yelling and clamor. We do not speak to the Arab masses about anything other than what is taking place in closed rooms. That is why the world has confidence in Egypt's words and decisions. Look around us at the allies of the not-too-distant past--at what they call the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. Look at them to hear and see the wonder of wonders that is taking place: The Syrian 'Alawite Ba'ith, which is occpying the land of Lebanon, wants to disappear behind the Lebanese Army, whose formation has not yet been completed. Since that army had not responded to it, battles have been raging for 2 days in Lebanon between the Syrian 'Alawite Ba'thist forces and the Lebanese Army. Syria entered Lebanon 4 years ago on the pretext of protecting the Palestinian resistance and preventing its partitioning. Four years ago, the Syrian Ba'thist forces attacked the Palestinian resistance in Tall az-Za'tar. The Syrian Ba'thist forces attacked the Muslims on behalf of their allies, the reactionary Maronites. When the reactionary Maronites separated from them, they went and attacked the Christians. The Syrian Army did not move when Israel entered and occupied one-third of Lebanon. Israel speaks about the red line, which Syria respects in Lebanon.

They are small. The Palestinian resistance has obeyed the 'Alawite Ba'th in assailing Egypt under the slogan of steadfastness and confrontation. Where is the 'Alawite Ba'th today as far as the Palestinians are concerned--the 'Alawite Ba'th, which has forced them to withdraw from southern Lebanon and abandoned them to the Israeli raids?

It is the Syrian Ba'th which left them for the Israeli air attacks. It also prevented them from carrying out any movement. Where is the steadfastness? Where is the protection of the Palestinian resistance?

The Alwawite Ba'th has made accusations against Libya. The Libyan leader seized the opportunity and declared that Libya had become a frontline state or the only frontline state after Syria relinquished its pan-Arab responsibility. This is not my statement; it is by the allies of the steadfastness front.

Al-Qadhdhafi regards Syria, his ally in the deterrent and steadfastness front, as having given up its pan-Arab responsibility. Al-Qadhdhafi's hobby is propaganda. He declares that he does not recognize the Baghdad resolutions because he does not want to contribute to the support fund.

The height of comedy was when they sent a delegation to Cairo during the meeting of the conference of abuses in Baghdad. They sent the delegation and imagined that I would sell out the will of Egypt because they had allocated $5 billion each year to Egypt for the next 10 years. What would have happened if I had complied with their request? They are fighting whenever payment falls due. Al-Qadhdhafi, who had to pay 1 billion, withdraws by simply saying: I did not approve the Baghdad resolutions. Who incited these resolutions and who incited the Palestinian resistance? They are small people. We thank God for keeping away from him.

Perhaps you also heard about the suicide aventure in which Al-Qadhddhafi sent his soldiers to Uganda to fight a battle they know nothing about and to die there. If Al-Qadhdhafi were able to retrieve secrets by paying some millions, he would never be able to defend such an irresponsible stand. We recently heard that he issued a law imposing a death sentence against those who oppose the orders of the leader. Al-Qadhdhafi instructed his radios to repeat this decision dozens of times daily.

The Iraqi Tikriti Ba'th is shedding blood by assassinating its rivals. The latest crime was in Marxist Southern Yemen--the ally of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. Both are members of the steadfastness front. The Irawi Ba'thists blockaded the Southern Yemeni Embassy in Baghdad and the Southern Yemeni Government blockaded the Baghdad Embassy in Aden. Each assaulted the other's embassy by force and arrested its staff. Each side seuzed arms and explosives and sabotage equipment. Both sides are members of the so-called Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

Brothers and sisters, there is no doubt that you have also followed the events between Algeria and Morocco, the Algerian attack on Morocco and losses of men killed or wounded, and the meeting of the UN Security Council. All this happened after Morocco suddenly joined the steadfastness front alongside Algeria. They are small people.

Then there is the new authority in Iran, which has slipped by its rash decision against Egypt and joined the allies of steadfastness and confrontation in the Baghdad alliance. Iran is today accusing Iraq of aggression, of smuggling weapons and of plotting against the revolution. Iraq is accusing the [Iranian] revolution of reaction, ambitions, lies and misguidance. Both these two countries, which are allies in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, are now exchanging the most slanderous adjectives and ugliest threats. The battle between them over ambitions in the gulf states has become open.

If we digress in our conversation to the Palestinian resistance, then I say with honesty that I am sad about the state it has reached because of the exacerbating open disputes among the various organizations and because of the complete acquiescence in all the conspiracies to slander Egypt and Egypt's role. One does not ask what these Palestinian leadership want, and when they will prepare themselves to march along the right path and adopt the right decision.

Despite all this, I ask myself about the dispute which they fabricated with Egypt--all those who call themsleves leaders of rejection, steadfastness and confrontation, and those in the Arab nation who became their allies. I ask myself about this dispute. Are they calling for something different from what we are calling for and advocating? Are they propounding something different from what we are propounding? Or do they have something we have not already advocated and for which we are struggling?

For example, we are to realize full autonomy for the Palestinian people on their land in the West Bank and Gaza in accordance with the Camp David agreements and the complementary agreement annexed to the Egyptian treaty. According to these agreements, the Palestinians will have their executive government and a purely Palestinian police force on their land; the Israeli forces will withdraw to security points; the Israeli military rule will be completely terminated; the prisoners will be released and those who had left the West Bank and Gaza will return to their people and homes. [applause] Is this the treason that is being reiterated night and day? Is this the treason we are committing which those in the so-called rejectionist confrontation front are reiterating to misguide the Palestinian and Arab peoples? Is it treason for the Palestinians to determine their own fate after 3 years of autonomy?

What about Jerusalem? Have we heard those who pretent to cry over the loss of Jerusalem express a view other than the view we have expressed, saw fit and are working for? Our stand on Jerusalem is too clear to be explained again. We have declared that all the changes that have taken place in Arab East Jerusalem are null and void. We declared this in the heart of Israel. We declared this in the United States. We declared this before the whole world. We also declared that 800 million Arabs and Muslims will not accept Israeli sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem. [applause]

We also said that Arab Jerusalem is a part of the West Bank and that what applies to the West Bank also applies to Arab Jerusalem. Have those who wail about Jerusalem and who deliberately attack the Egyptian position for a reason said anything else? Have they added anything new to what we deemed appropriate?

The difference between us and them is that Egypt translated the words into deeds and into a method for wresting and establishing the rights. It would have been very easy for us to avoid all these burdens and be content with the method of the struggle involving the throats, microphones and taverns. We are acting, taking decisive steps to retrieve the Arab right. We are achieving a withdrawal from Sinai and a self-rule for the West Bank and Gaza. In our civilized steps, we are arming ourselves by adhering to the principles, to Egypt's position and to its leading role, which the entire world admits.

What have the loudmouthed rejectionists achieved? What have they achieved? They have achieved nothing but a big zero to be added to previous zeroes. [applause] They are busy now trying to iron out their differences. They are exchanging accusations after they rushed to the table of rancors in Baghdad to distort Egypt's struggle. They are busy now with a childist act, which is of no consequence. They are ganging together in an effort to freeze Egypt's membership in various activities, which cannot be carried out without the presence of Egypt. The Arab conduct has reached the extent of angering our African brothers, who refused to stoop to the level of childish difference. This conduct has also been completely denounced by the nonalined countries. Egypt, for the information of all of them, is one of the three states that founded the nonalined movement. It was Egypt, India and Yugoslavia that founded this movement. Can these dwarfs wipe out history?

They are acting incompetently. Nothing will preoccupy us and prevent us from discharging our historic responsibility, because this has always been the role of Egypt. Nothing will ever preoccupy us and prevent us from discharging our historic responsibility. We will wait and it will not be long, God willing, before we know the correct answer to the question that is imposing itself on the Arab arena.

What can they achieve without Egypt? And what can Egypt achieve without them? I believe that the Arab people and the entire world now know the correct answer to these two questions. However, let us wait until the events themselves give their answer. When this happens, I will invite everybody to a confrontation table, where everyone will present his account publicly before all the Arab peoples from one end to the other. [applause]

We never discount the usefulness of Arab solidarity. We are now in the tumult on the battle of destiny. However, we want it a solidarity based on goodness, principle, trust, love, action, accomplishment and a historical role we would all perform to serve our cause.

If the adolescents in Baghdad, Damascus and Tripoli and those who allied with them believe they can impose their trusteeship over the people of Egypt and Egypt's decision, it is better for them to first respect the rights of their peoples, whom they are ruling with steel and fire and gallows. I leave it for the near future to pass judgment before the Arab nation on who was right and who was wrong.

We will not adopt a negative stand on any step they want to make. Let this be the field. We will not adopt a negative stand on any step they want to make. If they want a Geneva conference, then we would say yes. If they want the Soviet Union's participation, then we would say yes. Indeed, Al-'Arish is ready to receive them all, including the Soviet Union, to conduct the peace discussions. [applause] We are with them and will back them to the end. However, I positively know that their conduct will be none other than evading confrontation because they knew yesterday, know today and will know tomorrow that no Arab role can be performed without Egypt and that there can be no Arab League or solidarity without Egypt. [applause]

Thus, what would be more fitting for them than the negative stands they have taken and the unsuccessful efforts they are exerting to harm the standing of Egypt would be to proceed with the Arab nation's entire economic strength and political influence toward an effective Arab strategy that would butress the historic, positive role that Egypt is playing alone, while also resisting alone the challenges of peace.

Let them all know that heaven will not be negligent and that history will condemn this squandering of Arab solidarity at this most important phase when full Arab rights are so close to fulfillment on Arab land. It is a shame that the Arab nation should appear so divided and so incapable before friend and foe alike, filled with such blind rancor and so childish, while at the same time possessing all the capabilities to achieve victory for the Arab and Palestinian rights.

Don't they travel through the land so that their hearts and minds may thus learn wisdom and their ears may thus learn to hear? "Truly it is not their eyes that are blind, but their hearts which are in their breasts." [Koranic verse]

Maybe they will learn a lesson from Israel and from the solidarity of its leaders, with their various political affiliations, vis-a-vis what they consider to be the national interest for Israel. However, these rejectionist Arab leaders with their incapability, rancor and ignorance, continue to close their ears in such a distressing manner to a world that has given the Arab nation, after the October war, the status of the sixth world power.

But when I really got tired of convincing them through discussions, I remembered the story of Noah, peace be with him, in the Koran. Noah had done his utmost to convince the people, but they continued to mistreat him. He wanted to save them from the flood. The more he advised them the more they abused him.

He said: "O my Lord: I have called to my people night and day, but my call only increases their flight from the right. And every time I have called to them, that Thou mightest forgive them, they have only thrust their fingers in their ears, covered themselves up with their garments, grown obstinate, and given themselves up to arrogance."

Noah then called to his God and said: "O my Lord: Leave not of the unbelievers a single one on earth; for, if thou dost leave any of them, they will but mislead Thy devotees, and they will breed none but wicked ungrateful ones."

However, I will implore God as the Prophet Muhammad said: God forgive my people, for they do not know. [applause and cheers]

On this occasion, I greet the honest stand of Sudan led by President Ja'far Numayri. [applause] This is not a strange thing by a dear brother and an experienced leader who courageously confronted all challenges, who is experienced in international relations and who truly desires to work for his people and for his Arab nation free of any complexes and armed with sincerity and honesty.

We are also grateful for the firm stand adopted by our brother Sultan Qabus of Oman. [applause] He is now courageously opposing all foreign and agent plots to dominate the Arab gulf.

Also Somali President Siad [applause]. I greet him and on your behalf I say to him that Egypt will not forget his and fraternal Somalia's stand against pressures and maneuvers. We support them will all the power and faith we possess.

Brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly, God willing, the first Israeli withdrawal along the Al-'Arish line up to Ra's Muhammad, about three-fourths of Sinai, will be achieved in 7 months. At the same time, the discussions on the Palestinian people's autonomy are taking place with the full participation of the United States in all procedural and objective stages.

It is no secret that there are fundamental differences between us and Israel in these discussions on the concept of autonomy and its function. However, we will not solve these differences by struggling over microphones. We should sit together at one table free of reaction and with flexibility. We should sit together to face these differences and to arrive at a solution in the same civilized way we have followed since I declared the peace initiative from this platform of your honorable assembly on 16 October 1973 in the wake of the October war.

Perhaps you will appreciate with me the excellent role that the Egyptian delegation to the discussions is playing under the leadership of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil. [applause] A date will be fixed for a meeting soon at which I will receive Israeli Prime Minister Begin. I hope the meeting will be a good opportunity for further progress in the discussions toward the establishment of the Palestinian people's rights.

Both sides, Egypt and Israel, wanted to show good will after the barriers of mistrust had been eliminated to a great extent. The Israeli withdrawal from Al-'Arish took place before its scheduled time. Our steps followed for reopening the border and for exchanging various delegations between the two countries.

I take this opportunity to greet and thank the people of Beersheba on your behalf. The warm welcome they accorded to me and to the members of the Egyptian delegation was new evidence that the will of peace is daily winning front positions. [applause]

Vice President Husni Mubarak has returned from his important tour of Washington, London and Paris. The report he submitted to me on the political and military talks he held in these capitals has reaffirmed the confidence, respect and appreciation Egypt is enjoying with regard to its historic role to establish a comprehensive and permanent peace and its domestic renaissance to achieve prosperity.

I can only repeat in your name our thanks and gratitude to the courageous U.S. president, Jimmy Carter [applause], who on every occasion has proved to us that he gives the cause of peace the greatest part of his effort, energy and influence. His determination to complete the mission of peace has not weakened or slackened at all. Rather, President Carter's determination is growing stronger and firmer. This is because the exhilarating success he has achieved in this sphere constitutes for him and for us a new momentum toward further constant work to achieve the noblest aim a leader can devote himself to in the service of all mankind.

As for the Soviet Union, I repeat my statement that we only seek a normal relationship with Moscow--a relationship that respects our will, interest and all that we choose for ourselves. This is our stand, which has not changed the crisis of relations that began between the two countries.

We will never close the doors to good relations with all states regardless of their doctrines and regimes. This is our political openness that constitutes a part of our international strategy.

Egypt--and I want to tell you this--has the best relations with the PRC, which has given us support and aid. We thank and admire the great role China is playing in supporting the cause of peace and in upholding the cause of the developing countries--without any intervention on its part in the domestic affairs, and without any overt or covert ambition.

Egypt will not abandon the mission of nonalinement, nor its pioneering role in supporting the struggle of the African Continent. We have declared our denunciation of the government set up in Rhodesia under Bishop Abel Muzorewa and our support for Joshua Nkomo.

We must strengthen the foundations of nonalinement in the African states and recruit all efforts to protect these states from the interventions of foreign ambitions. We have supported and continue to support with all kinds of military and political assistance the African liberation movements until imperialism leaves and the land returns to its owners. God willing, I will attend the African summit conference in Monrovia next month.

I still have something left to say about the external and Arab situation. Brothers and Sisters, you are aware that Egypt does not have an anti-Iranian revolution stand. We do not interfere in the decisions of any people. We do not put our noses into the internal affairs of any state because we have no ambitions. Even after the head of the ruling body in Iran has made the decision to sever relations with Egypt without any justification, this decision will not change our principled attitude toward Iran as a state which we put on par with the fraternal states. However, Islamic Egypt, civilized Egypt and moral Egypt has a stand on the shah and his family--a stand made incumbent upon us by our principles and values. This man stood with us in times of our ordeal. Egypt is always the safe and generous refuge to whomever seeks it. [applause] Egypt is always the safe and generous refuge to whomever seeks it, whatever his political position. Islam means mercy, civilization means humanitarianism, and morals repudiate hatreds that quench their thirst with blood.

It hurts me and all of us in Egypt to see that many of the world states, whether Arab or Western, which sought the shah's friendship when he was in power and spread the carpets of honor and of reverence for him, are now disavowing him and his family as a human being seeking residence on any land. This stand these states are adopting, prompted by different material interests or out of a fear of making a decision because of threats made by those who are shedding blood in Iran--these states that are adopting this stand, as I have said, either because of material interests or a fear of making a decision because of threats made by the ruling body in Iran--this is an action which is repudiated by Islam, in whose name those in Iran are now ruling. Indeed, it is repudiated by every person--even those who have no religion.

The 23 July revolution toppled Faruq's throne, ended the monarchy and eliminated the rule of Muhammad 'Ali's family. I was a witness to all this from beginning to end. We never resorted to massacre. We did not deny one human right--the right to live and die on Egypt's land--to any member of this family. Moreover, should any one of them return--and some of them have been returned to be buried in Egypt--the government gives him a pension to preserve his human dignity. [applause]

The eldest daughter of King Fu'ad, Fawqiyah, continuously lived in exile abroad. She remained in exile until she died at the age of 80. She married a foreigner and never returned to Egypt. However, she wrote in her will that she wanted to be buried in Egypt. I gave instructions to transfer her remains from Switzerland to Cairo at the state's expense to fulfill her wish to be buried in Egypt.

Why does this world deny ethics and values? A family tries to find asylum in a country and everybody becomes afraid or acts in a cowardly manner. Brothers and sisters, in the name of the principles of Islam, in the name of the principles of Christianity, and in the name of Egypt's civilization and ethics, I present to you a draft decision giving the shah and his family the right of asylum in Egypt. [applause and cheers]

Brothers and sisters, make this an open right for each person, regardless of our political differences with him. If all doors are shut before any person on the surface of this planet, then open the doors of Egypt for him with the ethics of Egypt. [applause and cheers]

Brothers and sisters, I repeat and say to you that with your new assembly, you are beginning a decisive turning point in the course of our democratic life now that the people of Egypt have imposed their free will; frankly and clearly discarded the advocates of hatred, fanaticism, political corruption and bloody struggle; and rejected all those who rejected peace and who enlisted themselves in the service of twisted aims, which are alien to the soil of Egypt, and whom the vigilant people have placed under the earth. Yes these are a minority. The issue, brothers, is not one of a shrunken minority or a sweeping majority. Every society in the world includes such straying elements. However, the fact is that we are building the Egyptian society with values, ideals and ethics, which must wipe out in their way all the vestiges of the past--the vestiges which led to corruption and anarchy before the revolution--and wipe out all selfish ambitions which wanted to override the revolution. Therefore, the appraisal of the straying elements, despite their minority, and foiling their ambitions to undermine the ideals and values of this society, are matters which must be disclosed to the people. After this, the people are free to adopt the decision they want, and nobody has power over their will now that the election of your assembly has come as a pulsative picture of the people's vigilance and will.

Brothers and sisters, this places before you a major responsibility now that the people have entrusted you with making decisions and with shaping destiny.

Brothers and sisters, we do not want the majority in this assembly to impose its opinion merely because it is the majority. We do not want the opposition in this assembly to oppose merely because it must oppose. The people want this assembly--which I consider a historic one--to reach the more useful and better opinion through the interaction of the views of the majority and of the opposition in the interest of Egypt alone.

In the People's Assembly, the ethics of sound democratic practice to which the people aspire, will be displayed and will be--God willing--a gigantic parliamentary precedence that will win the respect and appreciation of the legislatures of the old democracies.

Objectivity, study, accurate information, national feeling, sincere and righteous opinion, honest words--these are the qualities which the people want to see in the members of both the majority and opposition alike. Sincere opposition is in the interest of Egypt. The decision of the majority is also in the interest of Egypt, and for the sake of Egypt's loftiness.

Let views clash and ideas differ, and let all energies be released so that we may build together and perfect the life of love and ethics together.

Science and faith; love and ethics; freedom and honest work; national unity and social peace; chastity and clear conscience; constitutional legality--all these are our sharp weapons and firm mainstays in the most momentous stages of transformation toward rebuilding.

Let our question to ourselves in every position of work be: What one of us is sweating more for Egypt's sake? Which one of us is producing more for Egypt's sake: Which one of us is perfecting more for Egypt's sake? Egypt will not be constructed or built except by the hands of its sons. Egypt will not beg, but will raise hand and dignity to the highest place. It sweats, produces and perfects.

Brothers and sisters, we must have a new look at ourselves in everything, a confident look that separates right from wrong, that removes shortcomings and mistakes, and that takes a lesson from all the lessons of struggle. It must be an honest and determined look that releases the will to change in all walks of life.

Brothers and sisters, peace is the most admirable dream to come true. However, peace will not be achieved without further efforts and increased production. More production means a new pulse in Egypt's heart. A shaky hand is a bitter enemy of Egypt. Let us be united with the spirit of love in the most honest arena--the arena of continuous work and good deed.

The law will always dominate our land, which calls son every man, woman, youth and all to irrigate it with pure sweat and water, so that we may all reap the best fruits and so that the most beautiful flowers bloom in our sacred land. Let us applaud every success and let us expel the evils of envy. Let us meet as one family working with the same faith and for the same objective--Egypt.

As I began my speech to you, I conclude it by greeting you with peace. Almighty God has named heaven as the house of peace. God has made the greeting of those entering heaven of peace. He promised that people who were good would be greeted by the angels in heaven with peace.

God is He, than whom there is no other God; the sovereign, the holy one, the source of peace. And the servants of God most gracious are those who walk on the earth in humility, and when the ignorant address them, they say, peace! Peace be with you. [prolonged applause]

DELEGATION TO AUTONOMY TALKS LEAVES FOR HERZLIYYA

NC250811 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0800 GMT 25 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 25 June--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil left Cairo for Herzliyya this morning at the head of the Egyptian delegation to the discussions on autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The delegation includes Minister of Defense and War Production Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Maj Gen Labib Sharab.

The third round of the autonomy discussions will begin in Herzliyya today. The first and second rounds were held in Beersheba and Alexandria respectively.

NATIONAL FRONT CONDEMNS PDRY'S 'SLANDEROUS CAMPAIGN'

JN221401 Baghdad INA in Arabic 122d GMT 22 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 22 June--The Progressive National and Nationalist Front has warned the Aden government and those quarters collaborating with it against striking anew at the democracy in Iraq.

The front added that the slanderous campaign against Iraq is nothing but a relief for these quarters' rancors. It said that these slanders and accusations are not based on facts and objective foundations.

The front issued a statement today stressing that the democracy enjoyed by our Iraqi people is being attacked by grudge-bearers.

The statement stressed that the 17 July revolution is capable of teaching the grudge-bearers unforgettable lessons on how to respect the broad masses of our people, who are rallying around the revolution, who believe in it and who interact with it in a positive way.

The statement says that the slanderous campaign launched by the Aden authorities against Iraq and these authorities' attempts to cause other quarters to follow suit are a violation of international law and a deviation from the concepts of Arab brotherhood.

The statement asserts that at the time when the Aden authorities' campaigns came to a standstill, the grudge-bearing quarters started a new campaign aimed at harming Iraq by holding it responsible for the assassination of a person in Beirut. We should not forget the Aden authorities' fabricated story about the assassination of the Aden university professor.

The statement adds that all of these attempts are not only aimed at harming Iraq, but also at perpetrating a conflict between Iraq and the Palestinian revolution and at sabotaging the militant relations between them, which have recently been consolidated on strong and solid bases.

ISLAMIC AFFAIRS MINISTER URGES JIHAD TO LIBERATE JERUSALEM

LD222032 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Yusuf Jasim Hajji has stated that declaring Jihad is the only path to liberate the city of Jerusalem. He called on Muslims to adhere to the Islamic faith and create a Muslim generation that will be a solid shield and barrier in the face of plots being hatched against Muslims in various regions.

He went on to add in a statement to a KUNA correspondent in Amman that Zionism and its supporters harbor rancor toward the Islamic faith and are working to alienate our generation from this faith. He pointed out that Zionism now is concentrating on undermining the morale of the youth in the occupied Arab territories. He urged the PLO to prepare the Arab youth to be in the forefront of the faithful youth who one day are bound to jump forward to liberate Jerusalem and Palestine.

The minister of Awqaf and Islamic affairs today arrived in Amman heading an official delegation to take part in an international symposium on Al-Isra' Wa al-Mki'raj [the night the prophet ascended to heaven].

BA'THIST LEADER LEAVES FOR ALGERIA, GUINEA

JN230834 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 23 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 23 June--Dr Munif ar-Razzaz, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general and official in charge of the Foreign Relations Office in the National Command, left Baghdad for Algeria this morning at the head of an official party delegation on a tour that will include Guinea.

Dr ar-Razzaz is accompanied by Regional Command member Hikmat Ibrahim, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan, Director of the Arab Maghreb Office Fu'ad 'Ali, and National Command Foreign Relations Office member Malik Bashshur.

IRAQI, GAMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BAGHDAD

JN231407 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1355 GMT 23 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 23 June--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here today with Gambian Minister of External Affairs Lamin Kiti Jabang.

During the meeting, they discussed the possibility of Iraq's participation in the implementation of a number of development projects in the African coastal countries. They also discussed Iraq providing technical expertise in this field.

Talks Begin

JN232109 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2050 GMT 23 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 23 June--Iraqi-Gambian talks began here this evening.

Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and Minister of Housing and Reconstruction Taha Yasin Ramadan led the Iraqi side to the talks on behalf of President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, while Gambian President Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara led the Gambian side.

The talks were attended by Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Mundhir 'Uraym and the members of the delegation accompanying President Jawara.

During the talks, the two sides reviewed the situation in the Arab area and the relations between the two countries and ways to strengthen them.

The two sides also focused their discussions on the question of Iraq's participation in the implementation of several irrigation projects [words indistinct]. Iraq has also expressed its desire to develop relations with Gambia and to participate in the said projects.

KING HUSAYN ADDRESSES ISLAMIC SYMPOSIUM IN AMMAN

JN231150 [Editorial Report JN] Amman Domestic Service in Arabic at 0855 GMT on 23 June carries a live broadcast of King Husayn's speech at the opening session of the symposium held at the Palace of Culture in Amman on the occasion of Al-Isra' Wa al-Mi'raj, the prophet Muhammad's midnight journey to Jerusalem and his ascension to the seven heavens.

The king begins his speech by welcoming the delegations attending the symposium and addressing greetings to all Muslims on this occasion. The king then speaks about the significance of the ascension and of "Jerusalem, the spiritual capital of the heavenly religions where different cultures intermingle and different faiths coexist."

The king says: "Today, great Jerusalem, the Jerusalem of Caliph 'Umar and Salah ad-Din is going through the darkest period of its history, when Zionist settlers are spreading an atmosphere of terrorism and odious bigotry. Thus the city of peace has become an arena of aggression, and the oasis of serenity and calm has become the center of a greater confrontation, threatening a series of explosions which could not only devastate this area, but also jeopardize world peace."

The king continues: "It is the destiny of this generation of Arabs and Muslims to stand fast by Jerusalem in its present tribulation and to devote all their material and moral power to force the enemy to acknowledge the Palestinian people's right to their homeland." King Husayn says that the biggest challenge faced by the Muslim world today lies in the answer to one main question: How can we close the large gap between us and the technologically advanced nations without losing our special identity? How can we open the doors of our thought and culture to modern scientific-technological progress and to the different world trends of thought, to enrich our culture without losing our faith and special identity? The answer, the king says, must be provided by Muslim experts in all scientific fields. It is our duty, Husayn adds, to fulfill the legitimate aspirations of our people by exploiting our natural resources, improving our living standards and obtaining a fair share of the prosperity afforded by the tremendous progress made by science in all fields.

In conclusion, the king says that Jordan, which is faithful to Islamic values, is exerting every effort to unite Muslims in defense of their holy places and is supporting every sincere effort to advance Muslim societies. The king then wishes the symposium success in its deliberations.

KING HUSAYN TELEPHONES AL-ASAD ON ALEPPO MASSACRE

JN231621 Amman JNA in Arabic 1550 GMT 23 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 23 June--His Majesty King Husayn this morning telephoned His Excellency Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and expressed his warm condolences and sympathy to President al-Asad over the painful incident which led to the death of a group of the best military youth in fraternal Syria--the students of the artillery school in Aleppo. His Majesty King Husayn expressed his pain and denunciation regarding this crime, which is alien to the spirit of Islam and Arab ethics. He also implored God to have the souls of the innocent victims rest in peace and to grant their families patience.

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS QUIET IN JUBAYL AREA 24 JUN

NC240640 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 24 Jun 79 NC

[Text] The opening of the road linking Ba'labakk with Afqa in Jurud Jabayl was completed last night. The Lebanese Army force arriving from Al-Biqa' joined the force stationed in Al-'Aqurah and the two forces began deploying patrols along the new Qartaba-Al-Mughayrah-Al-Munaytirah-Al-Qurayyah-Sharbila road.

The situation in the area has become calm, especially after the adoption of measures by the army to eliminate the causes of tension in the area.

ISRAELI AIR RAIDS REPORTED IN SOUTH 24 JUN

NC241709 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 Jun 79 NC

[Text] This afternoon, Israel renewed its aggression against Lebanon. This is the second act of aggression this week, the third during June and the 10th in the past 2 months.

At 1530, a sortie of eight planes first attacked the town of 'Aqbiyah, which is located about 15 kilometers south of Sidon. The attack was directed against the coastal road and the secondary roads leading to Al-Bisariyah. Shops were hit as well as cars carrying passengers along the Sidon-Tyre road. A total of 25 people were killed or wounded.

Our reporter in the south says that the Israeli attack extended to 'Aqbiyah, 'Adlun, Al-Mi'mariyah, the Shuran Heights, Jall al-Bahr, As-Sukrah, (Burughliyah), and the heights overlooking Abu al-Aswad, Al-Qasimiyah, the town of Suhmur and the Biqa' al-Gharbi.

The material damages resulting from the attack were enormous: five houses and 20 shops were destroyed in 'Aqbiyah alone. One citizen was killed in 'Aqbiyah, while eight women and children were wounded.

President Ilyas Sarkis followed the Israeli raids with great concern, as did Prime Minister Salim al-Huss, who was just returning from the north. The president and the prime minister contacted the security organs. The contacts continued up to this evening.

AS-SA'IQAH SAYS ISRAELI PLANE DOWNED IN SOUTH

JN242150 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 24 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The ground defenses of the Palestinian resistance shot down an aircraft belonging to the Zionist enemy this afternoon during the air raid by Israeli aircraft on southern Lebanon.

This was stated by a spokesman for the General Command of the As-Sa'iqah forces. He said that the Zionist enemy's aircraft strafed several areas south of Az-Zahrani, Al-Qasimiyah and 'Adlun this afternoon. A number of unarmed citizens were wounded and homes and shops were destroyed. The spokesman said that the ground forces hit an enemy aircraft, which was seen crashing into the sea. Israeli aircraft also flew at high altitudes over Sidon and Tyre.

25 Jun Israeli Bombardment

NC250821 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0805 GMT 25 Jun 79 NC

[Text] This morning Israel resumed its attacks on Lebanon. Arnun, Kafr Tibnit, Yuhmur and Al-'Ayshiyah and the villages in An-Nabatiyah area are being subjected to heavy artillery bombardment which began at 0600 and is still in progress.

Several casualties, killed or wounded, have been taken to Sidon hospital.

Meanwhile, since 0400 Israeli planes have been flying at a low altitude over Sidon, 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Miyah Wa Miyah refugee camps, Tyre, An-Nabatiyah and Ar-Rihan woods. The flights stopped at 0730. The ground resistance opened fire on the attacking planes, forcing them to fly at a higher altitude.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS CALLS ON FRANJIYAH

NC241500 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 24 Jun 79 NC

[Text] This afternoon, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss returned to Beirut after visiting former President Sulayman Franjiyah in Zgharta.

Upon leaving Zgharta, Prime Minister al-Huss said that the aim of the visit was to share with former President Franjiyah the memory of the tragedy that befell him, which is the tragedy of all Lebanese.

To a question, Prime Minister al-Huss replied: Our discussions dealt briefly with the general situation in Lebanon. However, this was not the exact purpose of the visit.

Asked about the future of the government's formation and about the participation of those who have been accused of dealing with Israel, Prime Minister al-Huss replied: The question of those who are dealing with Israel has already been decided upon. The government's position on this issue has been stated more than once and among other things was dealt with in the Bayt ad-Din conference resolutions.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR VISIT 23 JUN

JN231643 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, arrived in Damascus at 1430 today on an official 3-day visit to the Syrian Arab Republic.

He was received at the airport by President Hafiz al-Asad, as well as Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi; Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; the head of the escort mission, Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad; and the head of the Libyan Liaison Office in Damascus, Ahmad 'Abd as-Salam Khayyal.

President Hafiz al-Asad embraced his guest, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Then the two leaders proceeded to the platform and the Libyan and Syrian national antehems were played while a 31-gun salute was fired. The two leaders then reviewed the guard of honor. The Libyan leader shook hands with the ministers and heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions, who were there to receive him.

After the welcome ceremony the two leaders proceeded to the guest palace in Damascus.

The Libyan leader, Al-Qadhdhafi, is accompanied by a delegation that includes Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the General People's Congress; Secretary of Liaison 'Abd al-Majid al-Mabruk al-Qa'ud; Secretary of Foreign Affairs 'Ali 'Abd as-Salah at-Turayki; and Secretary of Municipalities Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah.

'Ali Hasan, head of the Syrian Arab Liaison Office in Tripoli, also arrived.

Meeting With Al-Asad

JN232029 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 23 Jun 79 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi held a meeting at the presidential palace at 1900 today. During their meeting the two leaders reviewed the situation in the Arab area, ways to increase support for Arab steadfastness and the implementation of the Baghdad summit resolutions in order to foil the Camp David conspiracy and the traitorous treaty the president of the Egyptian regime has concluded with the enemy.

The Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Damascus this afternoon on a 3-day visit to Syria.

In a statement he made to a television news correspondent on arrival, Al-Qadhdhafi expressed pleasure at visiting Damascus and meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad. He said: There is no doubt that the issue of the hour is the ordeal our Arab nation is experiencing--an ordeal which has resulted from the Egyptian regime's capitulation to the Zionist enemy and from this regime's recognition of the illegal Zionist entity.

The Libyan leader described the Egyptian regime's capitulation to Israel as a serious strategic rupture which should be confronted. He said that our struggle must continue and the Arab nation must take a serious stand in the face of its enemies and its enemies' allies.

Al-Qadhdhafi added: During this visit we shall work as one family to push forward to the end the unionist action begun by the two fraternal countries, Syria and Iraq, so that it will bear fruit. He stressed that this unionist step is the dear wish of all the Arabs and that Libya--as a unionist and progressive Arab country--will exert maximum efforts to use its resources so that unity between Syria and Iraq will be achieved--a union we hope will be the nucleus of other unionist steps along this road.

The wife of President Hafiz al-Asad hosted a dinner in honor of the wife of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the People's Hall this evening.

Foreign Ministers Meet

JN232104 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 23 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Libyan Secretary of Foreign Affairs 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki this evening. The meeting was attended by the head of the Libyan liaison office in Damascus and the head of the Syrian liaison office in Tripoli.

The situation in the Arab area and Syrian-Libyan relations were discussed during the meeting.

24 Jun Meeting

JN241955 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 24 Jun 79 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi resumed their talks at the presidential palace at 1100 today. They discussed the effect of As-Sadat's treason and alliance with the enemy on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Arab nation's ability to heal the breach in the Arab front caused by As-Sadat.

The two leaders expressed their full conviction that it will not be too long before the Egyptian Arab people return to their natural position at the heart of the Arab nation.

After the meeting President Hafiz al-Asad and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi went to Az-Zabadani resthouse where they spent some time together. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi spent the rest of the day there.

Mrs al-Asad hosted a dinner in Bludan in honor of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's wife.

Foreign Ministers' Meeting

Jn241403 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1345 GMT 24 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 24 June--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here today with Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of foreign affairs of the Socialist People's Libyab Arab Jamahiriyah. The meeting was attended on the Syrian side by Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad. On the Libyan side the meeting was attended by Secretary of Liaison 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud and Secretary of Municipalities Abu Zayd Durdah.

In a statement to SANA, Khaddam said that the meeting dealt with all issues of mutual concern, particularly the situation in the area and ways to boost joint Arab action. He added that the two sides will meet once more to complete their discussions.

Al-Qadhdhafi Leaves for Amman

JN250930 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 25 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his accompanying delegation left Damascus for Amman at 1100 today, after a 3-day visit to Syria.

President Hafiz al-Asad, Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, the ministers and the heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions accredited to Damascus saw him off at the airport.

INTERIOR MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON ALEPPO SCHOOL ATTACK

JN221756 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 22 Jun 79 JN

[Statement by Syrian Interior Minister and Deputy Martial Law Governor 'Adnan Dabbagh on 16 June Aleppo artillery school incident--recorded]

[Text] Brother Citizens: Arab Syria has taken a firm national stand on all schemes aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause and directed against the survival of our Arab nation in the past, present and future. Syria has declared in a loud voice: No to the liquidation of the Palestinian cause, at the expense of the dispersed people of Palestine and of the great sacrifices made by the Arab nation for the Palestinian cause throughout 30 years of its contemporary history.

Arab Syria has adopted a stand that represents the people and the nation, by rejecting the march of treachery and treason taken by As-Sadat in implementation of the Zionist and imperialist objective in the Arab region. Syria has not only rejected the march of treason, but has resisted it and pledged to the Arab region that it will oppose it. The Arab brothers have supported our country's stand and declared their solidarity with us in rejecting defeat and capitulation and in isolating As-Sadat and his new imperialist-Zionist alliance.

Citizens of our great people: When we adopted this national stand, we were aware that the United States, Zionism and its agents would exert their maximum efforts to weaken Arab Syria and, consequently, to abort its steadfastness and its resistance to their schemes and expansionist aims in the Arab area. They looked for their agents and their old weapons in the area and found in the Muslim Brotherhood organization what they were looking for. This organization was defeated by the masses of our people a quarter of a century ago in Syria, in 'Abd an-Nasir's Egypt and in other parts of the Arab homeland. This organization has transferred its subservience as an agent of Britain to act as an agent of the United States, just like all other agents whose subservience was transferred to the new imperialism in the Arab area following World War II and the rise in U.S. influence.

Half a century ago, the Muslim Brotherhood organizations ended in trivial small bands of no significance, following the Arab national liberation tide and the victories achieved by the Arab masses in Syria and in some other Arab states.

Then the October War awakened the enemies to the Arab nation's strength and to its determination to wrest its rights and achieve its aims. They resurrected this organization, restored its cohesion and once again supported it, so that it could serve as a suitable asset in creating a favorable climate for the plot to liquidate the Palestinian cause and to confront the rising Arab liberation movement. This Muslim Brotherhood gang has found that the strength of Arab Syria lies not only in its resources, in the Arab nation's support for it and in the solidarity of the forces of justice with it, but that it lies especially in the peoples of this country--in the great, generous and brave people, in our people's strong national unity, which was responsible for the victories of October, and for our standing as a solid front in the face of the conspiratorial scheme against the Arab nation and the Palestinian cause.

These people moved immediately after the Sinai agreement. Their criminal actions escalated following As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, and then following the signing of the shameful and humiliating agreements with the Zionist enemy. They began a series of assassinations in some Syrian cities, in Aleppo, Hamah and Damascus. Among their victims were innocent citizens who worked in various jobs and in various state institutions.

Their latest crime was that which took place at the artillery school in Aleppo. They were able to buy a member of the armed forces. His name is Capt Ibrahim Yusuf, whose birthplace is Tadif, a village in the Governorate of Aleppo. They made use of his presence in the school and his powers on the day he was the officer on duty at the school. On the evening of Saturday, 16 June, he was able to bring into the school a number of criminals of the Muslim brotherhood organization and called the cadets to attend an urgent meeting to be held in the messhall. When they rushed from their beds in response to his order and came to the hall, he ordered his criminal collaborators to open fire on the unarmed young cadets in the closed hall, using automatic weapons and handgrenades. In a new moments, 32 martyrs fell and 54 were wounded.

Is it possible to imagine that those who killed young men in their prime are training to go to the battlefield shortly, to resist the Israeli aggression and to be killed by the enemy in defense of our chaste homeland and our nation's dignity? Is it possible to imagine that these criminals are citizens of our country? Is it possible to imagine that they are bound to this homeland by even the weakest of ties? Is it possible to imagine that such an action can be anything but a service to Israel and to all the enemies of our nation?

Brother citizens: Our people have been able to preserve their existence, their values and to liberate their homeland. First from Ottoman imperialism and then from French imperialism, as a result of their attachment to their homeland and to Arabism. If it had not been for this, it would have been impossible for Syria to be what it is today. Do the agents of the Muslim Brotherhood organization believe that we will abandon the values and principles to which our people have adhered for many centuries and by which our people have been able to achieve their liberty, independence and security in their homeland?

Our people, who have been raised through successive generations on the ethics of honesty, amity, loyalty and patriotism and on contempt for treason and treachery will remain loyal to their values and norms.

In line with our people's ethics and their patriotic and pan-Arab beliefs, and out of eagerness to protect our peoples' interests, it has been decided to strike violently at this gang, because the interests of the Syrian people and the interests of all the citizems demand that we pursue these people, who want to harm our national unity in implementation or orders they receive from outside the homeland.

While thanking the brother compatriots who have shown complete cooperation with the responsible authorities, we call on everyone to inform these authorities of any information that would help expose them, prevent them from continuing their suspect activities and punish them according to the law and according to the dictates of our supreme national interest.

Our people, who throughout their long history have upheld their patriotic, ethical and pan-Arab values, will continue to do so and to look down on all acts of treachery. We will strike strongly at all criminals, who are alien to our people's spiritual, ethical and patriotic values and whose aim is to subvert this steadfast country and to undermine the security of our good, noble people.

On behalf of you, brother compatriots, we will strike strongly and with an iron fist, and we will liquidate this agent organization. Orders and instructions have been given to all the responsible authorities to pursue the members of this organization wherever they are and wherever they go.

The security force has succeeded in tightening its grip on them and has arrested a number of those who committed the crimes. Furthermore, with the help of loyal citizens, the security organs have arrested in Aleppo some of those who carried out the crime at the artillery school in Aleppo and have brought them to justice, to meet their fair punishment.

Aleppo Protest Demonstrations

JN221811 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Aleppo--The Aleppo masses have expressed their extreme indignation with the traitors and deviants who committed the ugliest possible crime against heroes at the artillery school.

The angry masses went out in the largest silent popular procession ever witnessed by the city, beginning at the Amin Mosque. The procession was led by the Muslim and Christian men of religion.

Before the procession started moving to the governorate headquarters, sounds of "God is great" came from the minarets, and church bells rang. Traffic came to a halt at exactly 1000 for 5 minutes in denunciation of this crime.

In front of the governorate, the governor and the comrade secretary of the party branch received the angry masses. The procession began by observing 1 minute of silence in honor of the Arab nation's martyrs.

His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad al-Hakim, the mufti of Aleppo, then made an address explaining that the pain is great and the grief is deep, particularly as the crime was committed by executioners who had no regard for the sorrow and grief now afflicting the martyrs' families and the citizens.

The mufti explained that the aim of the crime was to strike at the domestic unity in this country, to arouse disturbances and sedition in an attempt to obstruct Syria's efforts to acieve advanced steps on the path of unity between the two fraternal countries, Syria and Iraq. He also explained that such traitors are alien to the Islamic religion, because it is a religion that calls for justice and charity, glory andamity. Therefore, we must all love one another and cooperate with one another to restore our nation's old glories, and we must all cooperate in order to reach the phase of an advanced society. Mufti al-Hakim asserted that our nation will remain united in one rank, to eliminate the traitors and plotters.

Shaykh Muhammad ash-Shabi also made an address, explaining that Islamic law has banned murder and warned against it. This is in line with the contents of the holy Koran and the Prophet's sayings.

Shaykh ash-Shabi explained that we are facing reckless rebellion formulated by hidden, lowly hands, plotting against the country and the people. Therefore, we must all cooperate to eliminate these rebellions and plots.

Husayn Battah, governor of Aleppo, also made the following address: Brother compatriots, sons of struggling Aleppo, in the name of his excellency the president of the Syrian Arab Republic, struggling Lt Gen Hafiz al-Asad, leader of the march of our Arab Nation toward liberation and victory, I thank you for your spontaneous reaction in expression of your patriotic sentiments, based on your belief in God, Nationalism and Arabism, and in denunciation of the mad gangs, which are linked with Zionism and imperialism and which hate the steadfastness and struggle of this country against the enemies of Arabism and Islam This procession of grief and denunciation is one of your rights, by which you can express the affliction caused you by this ugly crime, which hurt our mothers and sons and which was executed by a lowly, malicious gang. This procession is also a decisive reply to all the agent, suspect forces both inside and outside the country. The affliction is yours, and you were the target of the ugly crime that was committed. This procession of yours offers strong affirmation of the unity of our people in our steadfast country and is evidence that this people will continue with one heart, one hand, and one rank in proceeding as confident believers behind the leader of this march, to achieve the goals of our nation.

Brothers: in your name, we pledge to our Arab people and our leader that we will sacrifice our lives for the sake of victory and liberation.

The commander of the police in the governorate, several comrade members of the national and regional commands of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in the Governorate, the members of the People's Assembly from the Aleppo Governorate, the members of the local government executive bureau, the chairmen of the popular organizations and the members of the economic establishments participated in the procession.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI LEAVES FOR TOUR OF MIDDLE EAST

LD 220912 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--According to an AL-QABAS report today, Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who today [as received] begins a visit to Syria, will arrive in Kuwait within the next few days. The paper says that he will hold talks with the amir on the latest Arab developments, especially the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, southern Lebanon and future Arab activities.

It has been announced in Damascus that the Libyan leader will pay an official visit to Syria for talks with President as-Asad on the Arab situation. The Libyan leader's tour is also expected to extend to Jordan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and perhaps Iran.

MOROCCO

FOREIGN MINISTER BOUCETTA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE AT UN

LD222238 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, held a press conference today for representatives of the Arab press at the United Nations. He said that Morocco has submitted a complaint against Algeria to the UN Security Council so that world public opinion would realize the gravity of the situation in northwest Africa as a result of the Algerian aggressions against Moroccan territory, and so that world opinion will not be taken by surprise should the situation in this area worsen.

The minister said that should the situation continue to deteriorate because of the aggressions by the Algerian forces or the mercenary gangs equipped and supported by Algeria and which move out from Algerian territory, Morocco will be forced to take necessary measures.

The minister said that Morocco is trying to secure from the UN Security Council a clear and suitable resolution which would put an end to these aggressions. He expressed his hope that the UN Security Council would form a factfinding committee to investigate the situation in the area.

The minister said that the Algerian Army is carrying out offensives and aggressions against the Moroccan Kingdom alongside other foreign elements which are trained and armed in Algeria. He pointed out that His Majesty King Hassan II had ordered the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces to pursue the aggressors as an act of self-defense, and that the people and government are mobilized to defend the unity of Moroccan soil.

HASSAN ASKS UN TO POSTPONE DISCUSSION OF COMPLAINT

JN241458 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 24 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 24 June--King Hassan of Morocco had responded to President Numayri's request to withdraw Morocco's complaint against Algiers which was submitted to the UN Security Council.

Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta had informed the Sudanese ambassador in Rabat that His Majesty King Hassan has responded to Numayri's request and asked the UN Security Council to postpone discussion of the Moroccan complaint until the mediation committee finished its work.

EGYPT'S DELEGATION TO AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS ARRIVES

TA250827 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 25 Jun 79 TA

[Text] The Egyptian team to the negotiations on the autonomy, headed by Prime Minister of Egypt Dr Mustafa Khalil, arrived in Israel a few minutes ago. Ministers Burg, Sharon, Tamir and Nisim received the Egyptians at Ben-Gurion Airport. Dr Burg congratulated Dr Khalil on his reappointment as prime minister of Egypt and expressed the hope that the very fact that the representatives of the two countries were meeting for the fifth time in a month would lead to the bringing of peace to the area, which is the heartfelt desire of both governments. Dr Khalil expressed thanks for the congratulations. He noted that it is the second time he is in Israel. The first time was during President as-Sadat's historic trip in 1977, when As-Sadat opened the peace initiative. We are here again, Khalil said, in order to continue the initiative begun by President as-Sadat; we signed the Camp David agreements as a first step in a comprehensive peace agreement and we believe that we will be able to reach a just and comprehensive peace agreement for the entire area.

Beginning of Herzliyya Meetings

TA251035 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 25 Jun 79 TA

[Text] In Herzliyya the talks on the autonomy arrangements have been resumed. The chairman of the Israeli team, Minister Yosef Burg, said at the start of the session that the U.S. status in the talks had been agreed upon through exchanges of letters between Israel and the United States. The prime minister of Egypt, Dr Mustafa Khalil, said that he agreed with what Dr Burg said that cautious progress should be made on the way to attaining the objective. Egypt, he said, would honor its signature on the peace agreements, including the framework agreement signed at Camp David, which determines that a comprehensive peace agreement should be achieved in the region.

The U.S. representative at the talks, James Leonard, said that the United States attributed supreme importance to the negotiations now being held and would do all it could for their success.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer points out that the first meeting of the negotiating teams will be devoted to the preparation of a list of issues to be discussed. It may be said with certainty that the first issue to be discussed in the talks to be held today and tomorrow is the elections to the administrative council of the autonomy authorities.

JOINT MILITARY COMMITTEE MEETING POSTPONED TO 28 JUN

TA241558 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 24 Jun 79 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] The meeting of the joint military committee scheduled for Tuesday has been postponed until Thursday. The reason for the delay is the Egyptian request that the meeting be postponed so that they can complete staff work in Egypt. It appears that the Egyptians are also awaiting the return of Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who will be in Herzliyya for the autonomy talks tomorrow and the day after.

DAYAN HOSPITALIZED FOR INTESTINAL SURGERY 24 JUN

TA240624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan will undergo intestinal surgery this week. He is now in Tel Hashomer hospital outside Tel Aviv and is expected to be in the hospital for up to 2 weeks after the operation. His doctors say that Dayan will probably be out of his office for 3 weeks altogether. Tests show that Dayan has a polyp in his intestinal tract.

Operation Successful

TA24117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 24 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan was operated on successfully at the Tel Hashomer medical center before noon. It was reported a short while ago that the patient is feeling well. Moshe Dayan was operated on for the removal of a polyp from his intestinal tract.

CABINET ISSUES DECISIONS FOLLOWING 24 JUN SESSION

TA242010 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1855 GMT 24 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Jerusalem, 24 June--At the weekly Cabinet session, the following decisions were made:

A. In accordance with the prime minister's recommendation, the Cabinet decided to release the defense minister from participation in the committee negotiating the autonomy of the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District. The defense minister has announced that he would participate in the deliberations any time a problem pertaining to defense arises. Major General Tamir, the defense minister's adviser on national security affairs, will remain a member of the Israeli delegation. The Defense Ministry will extend any service requested by the delegation.

B. The Cabinet authorized a ministerial committee comprised of Minister M. Nisim as chairman, the health minister, the education and culture minister, the agriculture minister and the justice minister to formulate a convention on the status of the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency. The convention will be signed between the Government of Israel and the Jewish Agency.

C. The Cabinet authorized the interior and justice ministers to formulate and expeditiously submit to the Knesset a draft resolution on the police act, prohibiting policemen from establishing a trade union.

D. The Cabinet endorsed the bill for amending the emergency regulations (securing educational institutions) 1979.

E. The Cabinet endorsed the bill on civil service (retirement) (Amendment 21) 1979--the duration of the compulsory service in the IDF for workers of the general security service.

F. The Cabinet endorsed the bill on war loans and financing purchases (Amendment 5) 1979.

G. The Cabinet endorsed the National Service Bill (amended) 1979.

H. The Cabinet determined that within his jurisdiction to deal with the resettlement of the members of the Sinai agricultural settlements, the agriculture minister will also handle the fishermen.

I. The Israeli delegation negotiating the autonomy of the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District has held a meeting chaired by the prime minister in preparation for its meeting with the Egyptian delegation tomorrow.

J. The Cabinet decided to repeal Resolution 440 of February 18, 1979, appointing Prof A. Razin as the director of the economic planning authority.

K. The Cabinet decided to appoint Mr Ari'el Weinstein as assistant director general of the broadcasting authority, to replace Mr Yitzhaq Me'ir, who resigned.

L. The Cabinet sent a get-well message to the foreign minister.

Fuel Agreement With U.S.

TA250623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 25 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Yesterday, the Cabinet approved the agreement in which the United States agreed to supply Israel with fuel in the event of a shortage for a period of 15 years. Our correspondent on economic affairs points out that the United States has refused to accept Israel's position to the effect that the agreement will become effective whenever Israel asks for it. As opposed to this, Israel has refused to accept the U.S. position to the effect that the agreement will be effective from the day of the ratification of the peace treaty. Accordingly, a compromise has been decided upon between the two positions, but its details have not been reported.

BEGIN ASKS CHIEF OF STAFF TO EXPAND ELON MORE REPORT

TA242025 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 24 Jun 79 TA

[Text] The prime minister has asked the chief of staff to expand his report on the security value of Elon More and submit it as a sworn affidavit. Lieutenant General Eitan has been asked to clarify his opinion unequivocally regarding the security significance of the Elon More hill, and state what is preferred: a civilian settlement in the area, or an army base.

The prime minister transmitted his request through the defense minister, who submitted it to the chief of staff without changing it or adding directives.

BEGIN MEETS WITH YAMIT REPRESENTATIVES

TA241030 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 Jun 79 p 5 TA

[By 'Amos Hadar]

[Excerpt] "Israel has signed an agreement with Egypt according to which it must evacuate the settlements in Sinai and it cannot violate it," Prime Minister Menahem Begin said on Friday to representatives of Yamit town, at a meeting they held with him in his Jerusalem office.

A representative of the Yamit secretariat, Avi Farhan, asked the prime minister, on behalf of the Yamit settlers, to appeal to President as-Sadat and ask him to make a gesture toward Israel for the settlements to remain under Israeli sovereignty, since Israel has made so many gestures to Egypt. "It would be no catastrophe if the Government of Israel were to ask for one gesture from Egypt which would indicate its intentions of a genuine peace," Farhan said to the prime minister. Begin replied that Israel had not made many gestures, as they were claiming.

The Yamit representatives complained to the prime minister that representatives of the government ministries and public institutions were neglecting Yamit and were not prepared to deal with it as they had done in the past. Senior officials had told the Yamit representatives that they had been given verbal instructions to refrain from any activity in Yamit. They complained further that the permanent staff serving the area had moved to Beersheba and this was causing a degeneration in the social and educational situation in the town. They demanded that all the regular army personnel continue to live in the area until the evacuation of the town. The prime minister replied that he had taken up this matter with Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman and would again meet with him on Sunday.

The prime minister also told the Yamit representatives that he had ordered all the government ministries to act toward Yamit without any change and to permit the continuation of normal life there. The minister of construction and housing, David Levi, the prime minister said, had been appointed by the government to deal with all Yamit's problems, while leaving an open door to him if special problems were to arise.

The prime minister told the Yamit representatives that anything Minister Levi decided concerning the criteria for compensating the inhabitants of Yamit was acceptable to him, and that Minister Levi had full authority from the prime minister and the entire government to conclude the issue of the compensation and all the problems which may arise with the inhabitants.

TWO ARABS KILLED IN TEL AVIV BUS STATION EXPLOSION

TA240912 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 24 Jun 79 TA

[Excerpt] Two people were killed in the explosion occurring near the Tel Aviv central bus station over an hour ago. The sabotage charge was placed in a van in Hanegev Street. According to reports given so far the two killed are Arabs whose names were not released. Their bodies were transferred to the Hadassah hospital. Further details are relayed by our correspondent Mikha'el Huller from the site of the explosion.

[Huller] A few minutes before 1000 a truck stopped behind a bus on 12 Hanegev Street in the Tel Aviv central bus station. An enormous explosion was suddenly heard, the truck was burned and completely destroyed. Two people were killed. Several people in the central bus station were slightly injured. Window panes in the vicinity were shattered. Policemen, ambulances, army soldiers and border guard members arrived in the area very quickly.

AMBASSADOR TO PRESENT KHOMEYNI MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

LD242030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Mr Mohammad Mokri, the ambassador of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the USSR who had come to Tehran to have discussions with Iranian officials, before returning to Moscow told the correspondent of PARS: I am bearing a message from His Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, for His Excellency Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He said that he will personally present the message to Brezhnev and will have extensive discussion with him.

The Iranian ambassador in Moscow, who is also the accredited ambassador of Iran in Mongolia, will visit this republic within the next 10 days. The Iranian ambassador said that economic, commercial and agricultural relations between Iran and Mongolia will be expanded, and in cultural fields, too, the possibility exists for the expansion of relations between the two countries. In this way we can extend the limits of the Islamic movement of Iran to the farthest corners of central Asia.

Dr Mokri, referring to the relations between Iran and the USSR said: With awareness and logical understanding of all the various implications of our relations with the USSR, we are trying to make sure that Iranian interests in various fields are safeguarded. He added: The principles of the Islamic revolution of Iran demand that our relations with all countries, including with the USSR, should go beyond their former limits, and the former limitations which were due to the weaknesses of the dictatorial regime should be lifted.

Dr Mokri in another part of his speech said: The safeguarding of the interests of Iran has great significance to us, but this does not mean that we should pay any cost for its realization, because the independence and sovereignty of Iran are above anything else. He said that during his stay in Tehran he has taken part in various committees and has had discussions with the officials of the nation concerning cultural, economic, technical and sport affairs, and also matters concerning the olympics in Moscow.

KHOMEYNI SAYS IRAN FACING 'DANGER OF UNBRIDLEDNESS'

LD241318 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS correspondent, yesterday evening a group of ladies from Langrud and Revolutionary Guards from Hamadan were received by Imam Khomeyni in Qom. During the meeting, Imam Khomeyni made some remarks, saying:

At present, we are facing a grave danger, a danger greater than that posed by the former regime. This is the danger of unbridledness [afsar gosikhteh], which means that once man feels free, once he sees the walls of dictatorship crumbling around him, once he sees himself outside the former prison which had ensnared 35 million people, then he resorts to unbridledness and commits any deed his heart desires. This is contrary to the teaching of all prophets since the dawn of civilization. Man's power and strength, his lusts, must be tamed, as outlined by the prophets. Therefore, the danger facing us is that, having triumphed over Satan, the people would resort to unbridled actions. This is a grave danger which destroys the teachings of the prophets for unbridledness destroys the holy Prophet's efforts and damages Islam's reputation. Right now, Islam's reputation depends on your deeds.

Imam Khomeyni added: At present, people the world over are alert to see what the Iranian people plan to do. They want to see what you are going to do with freedom, having vanquished repression. Are you to resort to unbridledness and anarchy? Have you just turned into [revolutionary] guards, picked up your rifles and now have the power to attack people's homes and damage their reputation? Or are Islamic discipline and some sort of restraint being observed?

In another part of Imam Khomeyni's remarks it is said:

Now that Iran has become a center of attention for the whole world, now that world scholars are engaged in studying the situation in this country, is this nation about to acquire its proper reputation? We are talking of an Islamic Republic. Do you believe in an Islamic Republic? Or would it simply suffice to mention the term and then do whatever we want? Do usurers believe in an Islamic Republic? Or are they continuing with their old usury? Have those who used to oppress others lost their powers and has another group taken over? Does this latter group believe in the Islamic Republic? If so, then this Islamic Republic must adhere to the practice of Imam 'Ali. Anyone living under such a government must be subject to Islam. We must not do anything to give the impression abroad that our people are a handful of savages, that once they were freed they did worse.

My brothers, my sisters, today Islam's reputation depends on our deeds. There clergymen, who are man's teachers, have succeeded the prophets; they have a mission from prophets. Islam's reputation today in Iran depends on the deeds committed by all, particularly the clergy. Should, God forbid, they commit a mistake, then it would discredit Islam. You must bear in mind that this is a great responsibility. We are all responsible; you are all responsible, but the clergy has more responsibility. Otherwise these individuals would resort to certain measures which would make some self-seeking people claim, as they do, that now that we have managed to liberate ourselves from the yoke of Reza Khan's tyranny, we are ensnared by the tyranny of the clergy. The clergy is not a dictator, nor is a dictator the clergy. If the holy Prophet and Imam 'Ali were, God forbid, dictators, then the mullahs, too, could be dictators; But the point is that they were not dictators.

In another part of his remarks, Imam Khomeyni said: The great eminences have great responsibility, as their profession is more noble than other professions. The profession is that of prophets and the responsibility is that of prophets. Consequently, we are all responsible for observing certain correct attitudes. This applies to us all; we all must remain servants of God, God's servants so far as his orders are concerned. We must follow whatever he says, rather than doing whatever we wish. Islam's reputation today depends on your deeds, the deeds of my brothers, sisters and, above all, the Islamic 'ulema. Should a mistake be committed by the 'ulema, God forbid, then people might hold the prophets responsible, saying it is their teaching.

Right now our enemies are trying to belmish this Islamic movement. Being defeated is not all that important; it is being discredited which is important. If we were defeated without losing our prestige it would not be important; even the prophets have been defeated.

If, God forbid, our movement is crushed without being discredited, then our prestige will remain intact in the history books. Even Imam 'Ali was defeated by Mu'awiyah. Islam is in our trust; if we betray this, then they will hold it against Islam, without realizing this has nothing to do with Islam. If we make a mistake, we have erred, rather than Islam. The nation's leaders and thinkers must not do anything to blemish Islam, to blemish the school of Islam. It is not important if we perish; nor is it important if our tradition perishes. However, God forbid, if our religion perishes, then it is the religion of monotheism, the religion of Islam, which has perished. If a mistake is made it would not be the same as before. Today, we are facing grave issues; therefore, even small mistakes are big mistakes. The Holy Koran comes first; we must adhere to it and act accordingly.

Brothers, be good guardians; act as soldiers of Islam; be guardians of Islam and the Koran; guard Islam and the Koran.

Meets With Ardakan Inhabitants

ID242244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Jun 79 ID

[Excerpts] Today, a number of the inhabitants of Ardakan, in Fars, met with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, in Qom. Imam Khomeyni, addressing the inhabitants of Ardakan, said the following: [read by announcer]

In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. The revolutions which take place in the world are of two types: One is the Islamic revolution, and the other the non-Islamic revolutions. If the revolution is non-Islamic, there are no restrictions after the revolution, and the people behave in any way they like. However, if the revolution is Islamic, meaning if it relies upon Islamic ideas and teachings, then from the beginning to the end of the revolution and even for eternity its behavior should be Islamic.

Now, throughout Iran we see that there are mismanagement, differences and some deeds which should not exist. Actions which are against the will of God, against the commandments of the holy Prophet, may God's bessings be upon him and his followers, and against the commandments of Islam are being committed throughout the country. I am not saying that all the people are committing such acts but throughout the country there are some people who are committing wrong actions, and I fear that their actions may be ascribed to Islam and the Islamic Republic and that in foreign countries they may say: This is the Islamic order and this is the Islamic Republic, and it is the same as before only with the change of some personalities. In the same way that in the past they attacked people's homes and captured them--and this was done contrary to all regulations, except for the law of tyranny and oppression--at this moment too, without any regulations, they are committing such actions. If only we were held responsible for these actions, it would not matter, but such actions are ascribed to our movement.

Imam Khomeyni, continuing his speech at the meeting with the people of Ardakan in Fars, said:

If today, God forbid, in the classes of the nation, especially among the clergy, who are at the head of the society and are the representatives of Islam, some people in religious garb and in the name of the divine commit actions which are against religious standards, no one would say that these actions were the responsibility of the satanic regime. They would say that these action are due to the Islamic regime, and these are its deeds and its words.

If we make any mistakes, the enemies both inside and outside the country will exaggerate them and will reflect them as the program of Islam. This defeat cannot be mended. The defeat of His Holiness Imam 'Ali by Mu'awiyah was not important, because it was not the defeat of the beliefs of 'Ali, but rather it was a personal defeat.

We claim that our regime is Islamic, but our bazaar is the same as before; usury is the same as before; plunder is the same as before; excessive overcharging is the same as before. If we go to the offices we will see that the same people are acting as they did before, and the same mismanagement can still be seen in the offices. For instance, in the universities we see that the same problems exist. In brief, wherever we go, the same old problems still exist. This will cause people to think that a corrupt regime was overthrown, and a more corrupt regime took its place.

All of us should be vigilant and take care that we do not misuse freedom. Now that we are free, it should not lead to chaos. This kind of freedom should not exist among men, and in Islam freedom does not exist for someone to be free to harm other people, or be free to overcharge. Today all of us are the custodians of Islam. Islam has cast its shadows over our heads, because the monarchic system has been changed to an Islamic regime. If, God forbid, we show treason to the trust which is under our custody, and destroy this trust in the eyes of the Western people, of the internal and external enemies, and of those who wish to bring shame and ill repute to this movement, providing them with an excuse, then we have shown treason to Islam. All of us should open our eyes. Above all, the clergy, who should pay special attention. Now it is different from the past. In the past the clergy could not do anything. If a man wearing a turban did something wrong, the people would say he was a SAVAK agent, he was a servant of the tyrants. But, today if, God forbid, a clergyman in the garb of spirituality goes to a committee and does something wrong, they would not say he is a SAVAK agent. Today they will say it is a clergyman who is doing these things.

Even if the agents of the former regime managed to combine their forces, and if the United States supported them and carried out a coup d'etat, killing, destroying and replacing all of us this would not be a defeat for our movement and our faith. We would not have been really defeated. Our defeat would be a natural one, not a spiritual one. But, if we do something which is seen as a defeat among the people, among various socieities and among the intellectuals at home and abroad, then this would be a defeat which cannot be amended.

Receives New Zealand Delegation

JN221913 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 22 Jun 79 JN

[Text] In Qom yesterday Ayatollah Khomeyni received a New Zealand delegation, which arrived in Iran to sign an agreement to sell meat from stock slaughtered in accordance with Islamic law. The New Zealand ambassador who accompanied the delegation expressed his readiness to cooperate with the Islamic Government of Iran.

During the meeting, Ayatollah Khomeyni said that relations among the peoples of the world must be based on morality and must not be affected by the distance among these peoples. Though certain countries might be neighbors, there might be no moral connection among them. Therefore, relations without moral bindings cannot be fruitful. We base our relations with states on the basis of Islamic teachings. If the peoples of the world knew Islam, they would find everything they want in it. We hope that we will establish good relations with New Zealand, Khomeyni added.

YAZDI COMMENTS ON EXTRADITION OF 'CRIMINALS', WEST

LD221322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, minister of foreign affairs, who arrived in Shiraz yesterday in order to address meetings and to visit Shiraz, in an interview with our correspondent pertaining to the prosecution of such criminals as Azhari, Oveysi, Sharif-Imami, and others who fled the country during the days of the revolution, said: A group of Iranians in various countries have identified these individuals and have passed on certain information to us. He added: The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has also canceled the diplomatic passports of the deposed shah and his retinue of 54 people, and in his trip to Mexico the deposed shah made use of special permission from the Mexican Government.

The Iranian Government is currently negotiating with those governments with which it has extradition agreements pertaining to the extradition of criminals. He said: We are also in contact with Interpol in order to extradite to Iran for trial those who have criminal files in the Justice Ministry and revolutionary courts, such as Brig Gen Razmi, who was identified even before the fall of the Bakhtiar government as one of the real criminals responsible for the arson in [Abadan's] Rex Cinema, and who fled Iran using a false name.

Dr Yazdi expressed the hope that Shiraz Airport would soon be opened to foreign flights, particularly to those from the countries in the Persian Gulf region, so that Iranians resident in the Gulf states would be able to visit their country.

According to a dispatch from our correspondent in Shiraz, Yazdi, while visiting the mausoleum this morning of the Holy Shah Cheragh--peace be upon him--also had talks with the religious community in Shiraz, and then visited the Darolrahmah cemetery and paid homage to the martyrs of the Islamic revolution in Shiraz.

According to a PARS dispatch, Dr Yazdi addressed thousands of Shiraz citizens at the city's 3d Army Stadium yesterday afternoon. According to the PARS dispatch, Dr Yazdi, in a part of his speech, emphasized: We are still halfway toward the revolution and Iran's Islamic revolution will not triumph unless we have behind us an era of settlement and reconstruction. Now is not the time for dividing the booty. It is the time for reconstruction under the banner of unity and oneness.

Dr Yazdi added: You, the people, by bringing to fruition Iran's Islamic revolution, have been able to introduce new conceptions and points into Western culture, but we should be careful of the plots and provocations of colonialism.

Dr Yazdi then referred to the fate of the agreements left behind by the former regime, and said: The overwhelming majority of the treaties and agreements are financial and their abrogation will result directly in losses for the Iranian nation.

In another part of his speech, Dr Yazdi said: The former government purchased 10 percent of the shares of a foreign company outside Iran [Krupp GMBH] in order to take part in the uranium refining industry and to secure the needs of its atomic power stations in Iran; toward this end it undertook to pay $2.28 billion. If we were to abrogate this agreement--and this would be in the interest of the country which is the other party in the agreement--it would be 100 percent to our detriment.

This country's economy, industry, and everything else was dependent on the West and a unilateral abrogation of this dependence is not possible. We would have to break all our communications abroad, to close all our country's borders, to abolish all existing firms, to cut off our contacts with the entire world for several years, and to mobilize the entire people for agricultural work in order to utterly destroy on various levels this dependence of the West. This would be the only way to end our dependence on the West.

Meeting With Journalists, Politicians

ID241710 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1445 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[From the press review on Iran's foreign policy]

[Text] We start tonight's program with news for ETTELA'AT newspaper. Dr Dbrahim Yazdi, minister of foreign affairs, invited all the political parties and groups to attend a gathering to take place in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 1600 on Thursday, 28 June, to discuss the foreign policy of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the information, acquired by our political reporter from an unofficial source, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has, to date, sent invitation cards to 22 parties, groups and political factions including leftist parties and factions. Each party or group or faction can send a maximum of two representatives to this gathering. The essence and the quality of this gathering is not clear as yet; but it seems that this meeting and exchange of views will take the form of a dialog. This is the first time that a foreign minister of Iran is formally and directly discussing the foreign policy of Iran with representatives of political parties and factions.

ETTELA'AT further adds that, still on this subject, the source explained: This invitation follows the general trend in the assignation of Iran's foreign policy which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been pursuing. He added: The meeting between the minister of foreign affairs and reporters and representatives of the domestic press comprises another part of this important policy.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON PRESS FREEDOM, KHUZESTAN

ID241802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In response of false reports by some mass media, including REUTER, which claim that Iranian newspapers are under pressure, the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued this afternoon a statement to the effect that at the moment in Tehran alone there are more than 100 daily and weekly publications representing the ideas and policies of various groups ranging from extreme left to extreme right, something which is the best proof of the press' complete freedom in Iran. This emphatically states that the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran knows full well that behind the propaganda concerning the existence of pressure on the press in Iran the sullied hands of imperialism and Zionism can been seen. The claim is put forward by those who cannot and do not want to see the existence of freedom and democracy, which are the most wonderful results of the antidictatorship and anti-imperialist struggles of the Iranian nation.

The statement issued today by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs states: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in response to the patriotic feelings of a large number of compatriots who in numerous telephone calls to the office of suggestions and complaints of the prime minister's office, have complained about the contents of some of the newspapers of Iraq and some other Arab countries in which the name of the Province of Khuzestan which has always been an Iranian province has been changed to the forged and baseless name of Arabistan, wishes to announce that this ministry has expressed its formal condemnation to the official bodies of these countries, and fortunately the officials of the brotherly and coreligionist and neighborly country of Kuwait have with full understanding expressed their regret about this matter and have taken some new steps toward correcting the matter, which shows their sense of mutual understanding and their wish to maintain brotherly relations between the two Muslim nations.

It is hoped that the Iraq leaders will as soon as possible come to understand the fact that changing the names of geographical locations, as has been seen repeatedly during the past few years and which is certainly well known to our Arab brothers, is nothing but a useless political game. At a time when imperialism and Zionism, namely the allied enemies of the Islamic nation, are plotting in the area against the great Islamic revolution of our nation and bearing in mind that the Islamic Republic of Iran has completely severed its relations with Israel and has condemned the anti-Islamic contracts of Egypt with Israel, the raising of such issues and the creation of any kind of tension against the Islamic Republic of Iran will be beneficial only to the enemies of the Arabs and Islam.

AIR FORCE TECHNICIANS' RESOLUTION REPORTED

LD231842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1445 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Press review on air force technicians' resolution]

[Text] In ETTALA'AT we read: Air force technicians of the Islamic Republic of Iran read a seven-point resolution in the presence of Imam Khomeyni last Friday. The resolution, while congratulating the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran, states that it was the wish of all the Iranian people and the slogan of all Muslims during the revolution that the government of 'Ali should be established.

In their resolution the air force technicians, while remarking on the deceptive role played by U.S. imperialism, protest against the presence of some U.S. consultants in their former posts.

Another part of the resolution, pointing to the need for the existence of councils in the army, states that the general tendency is toward the abolition of the councils. The resolution stresses the need to continue the operation to clean the army of elements from the former regime, and it is claimed that many of the personnel and agents of the satanic regime still interfere in the counterintelligence department of the army. Considering the fact that the army needs a counterintelligence department for its survival, the administration of this department should be based on Islamic laws. The resolution also proposes that the unused potentials of the army be used to serve the nation so that the bond between the people and the Islamic army is rendered unbreakable.

ALL INSURANCE, CREDIT COMPANIES NATIONALIZED

ID251030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 25 Jun 79 ID

[Text] All insurance and credit companies have been nationalized with the approval of the Islamic Revolutionary Council. Commenting on the nationalization, the minister for economic affairs and finance told our correspondent that in order to implement the plan for the nationalization of insurance. All such companies are to remain closed until the end of this week. The minister said that the insurance companies will resume operations next Saturday under new managing directors and the new system. All permits and licences given to foreign insurance companies are to be canceled.

Asked how insurance services will operate in Iran, the managing director of the Iran Central Insurance Organization said: From now on insurance will not be handled by foreign capitalists.

Nationalization Law

ID251035 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 25 Jun 79 ID

[Text] A spokesman for the Economic Affairs and Finance Ministry today made available the text of the law governing the nationalization of insurance and credit companies.

According to this law, formulated in eight articles and approved by the Islamic Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers, it is said:

In order to safeguard the interests of the insured and in order to promote the insurance industry throughout the country and to make insurance available to the public, effective from the date of approval of this law, all the country's insurance companies are nationalized, while accepting the principle of legal ownership; all permits given to foreign insurance companies to operate in Iran will be canceled and the Iran Central Insurance Organization will make arrangements for the settlement of such companies as it deems appropriate.

In place of the general meetings of insurance companies, a joint general meeting, comprising the minister for economic affairs and finance, the minister of commerce and the minister of labor and social affairs, will be held. In place of the board of directors of insurance companies of the country, a joint board of directors, comprising the chairman of the Iran Central Insurance Organization, the managing director of the Iran Insurance Company, a representative of the minister for economic affairs and finance, a representative of the minister of commerce and a representative of the minister of labor and social affairs, will preside over proceedings.

The managing directors of the country's insurance organizations will be elected by a joint board of directors of the various insurance organizations, with the approval of the general meeting of insurance organizations. [Words indistinct] appointment of managing directors will be issued by the minister for economic affairs and finance.

The authority of former directors of insurance companies will be delegated to the elected managing directors, who will be elected by the general meeting until such time as new regulations are formulated.

All the country's companies and credit institutes are covered by the law governing the nationalization of banks.

As for the insurance companies' employees, they will be covered by existing employment regulations. However, as far as the scale of their pay is concerned, this will be covered by government regulations.

The Economic Affairs and Finance Ministry spokesman concluded by saying: Insurance and credit companies will remain closed until the end of this week so that their accounts can be settled, their books audited and new managing directors elected.

FORMER MAJLIS DEPUTIES ORDERED TO RETURN FUNDS

ID240950 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 24 Jun 79 ID

[Text] The following announcement has been made by the general public prosecutor of the revolution:

In the name of God. All Majlis deputies and senators since 1963 are required to report to the Central Committee of the supervisory board of the abolished houses of parliament and make arrangements for the return of all the funds they drew and, having received papers indicating the settlement of such accounts, submit them to the public prosecutor's office. Anyone failing to do this within 1 month from the issuance of this announcement will be dealt with appropriately.

PLANS TO PARTICIPATE IN GENEVA OPEC MEETING ANNOUNCED

ID231922 Tehran Domestic Service in English to Europe 1900 GMT 23 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Iranian Government officials disclosed today that an Iranian delegation will participate in the next session of OPEC. For the same reason, National Iranian Oil Company managing director Hassan Nazih will head the Iranian delegation to Geneva on June 26. The OPEC extra session will meet the coming Tuesday in Geneva.

NIOC HEAD COMMENTS ON OPEC, OIL FOR ISRAEL, SOUTH AFRICA

ID241800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Mr Hasan Nazih, chairman of the board of directors and executive director of the NIOC, has stated in a telephone interview with a PARS reporter: Iran's role in the last session of OPEC was very influential, and I hope that in the current session Iran will play the same influential role.

Answering a question about the possibility of differences between the member countries of OPEC, Mr Nazih said: OPEC was formed to safeguard the interests of its member countries, and there is no reason for differences to arise. The NIOC executive director added: We hope to achieve a great victory at this session, safeguarding the interests of our country, with the support of the Iranian nation.

At the end of his interview Mr Nazih said: As I have repeatedly announced at my press conferences and in my press interviews, the Government of Iran will not export oil to Israel or South Africa, either directly or indirectly, and companies that sell our oil to these two countries inspite of this order will be punished and boycotted by us. I ask people who have any information about Iranian oil being exported to Israel to get in touch with the NIOC and, if their information is proven to be true, they will be duly rewarded.

TEHRAN DENIES PALESTINIANS GUARD KHOMEYNI

LD231130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a statement, rebutted a BBC radio report on the employment of Palestinian guerrillas to protect Imam Khomeyni.

The statement reads: In view of the recent report by the BBC Radio pertaining to the employment of Palestinian guerrillas for the protection of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, it is deemed essential to explain that this report is a sheer lie and has no foundation whatsoever.

ABORTIVE BOMB ATTACK ON SAHABI HOUSEHOLD REPORTED

LD241715 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1445 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[From the press review on abortive attack]

[Text] We read in the ETTELA'AT daily that a bomb placed inside a ball and placed in the way of the granddaughter of Dr Yadollah Sahabi, the prime minister's adviser, was discovered by police officers while the ball was being taken by Dr Sahabi's granddaughter to the house. In this way, the plot to sabotage Dr Sahabi's house was foiled.

In view of the fact that Dr Yadollah Sahabi is a member of the Revolutionary Council, it is being said that the discovery of this bomb can be connected with the unmanly act of terror against the late Ayatollah Motahhari; the assassination attempt on the life of Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashem Rafsanjani; and the terror against the late Lieutenant General Qarani; but no evidence has been obtained to substantiate this.

AYATOLLAH MOSAVI DENIES PRISONER TORTURED

LD232305 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Following the arrest of Mohammad Reza Sa'adati, a member of the Muhahidin Khalq of Iran, and the publication of new about his above-mentioned involvement in spying for the USSR, a complaint was made by the Mujahidin Khalq over his arrest and rejecting the charges made. The organization also complained against the documents presented on the grounds that they are fabrications, and against the torture of Mohammad Reza Sa'adati while in prision. Regarding this we have interviewed Ayatollah Mosavi-Ardabili who has met the above-mentioned in prison. You will now hear this interview. [Begin recording]

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Mosavi-Ardabeli, I am talking to you on behalf of the Voice 2nd Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran. I wanted to get some information about the arrest of Mr Mohammad Reza Sa'adati and whether he has been tortured or not, since you have had a meeting with him at the place where he is detained.

[Mosavi] About his arrest? What part of his arrest do you mean? The way he was arrested?

[Reporter] Yes, the way he was arrested.

[Mosavi] About the way he was arrested, I will relate what I can remember from his account of the story. I should say that we were asked repeatedly, both by persons related to him and by others, to go to the prison and see him and find out whether he had been tortured or not.

He said: I was armed. I had a sidearm with me. I thought that if the occasion arose I could use my weapon. Then they disarmed me and took me. Because I did not want to go with them [words indistinct] I went into the street and shouted and cried out God is great and called for help. They came and grabbed me by the collar of my shirt from behind. Or he might have said: They dealt me a punch and I fell; then they seized me and took me.

From what he told me it was obvious that at the time of his arrest, there had been a struggle and the order had not been carried out peacefully. This was what he said.

About the torture, it was claimed that he had been tortured. We mainly went there to see whether we could see any signs. His face and his body did not show any signs of torture. There were no witnesses to support his claims. There was only his own evidence. He said he had been tortured. We asked when, how much and how? He then explained about the struggles at the time of his arrest and then he claimed that the first night of his imprisonment he had been handcuffed, and the handcuffs were placed on his wrist so as to prevent him from sleeping comfortably. He claimed that he had been kicked and punched in the head, face and sides.

[Reporter] Excuse me, were there any signs of this on his body?

[Mosavi] I will explain. He claimed that his face was swollen and bruised, but there were no signs on his body. Of course I should add that the day he claimed he had been tortured was about 45 days earlier than the day we went to see him. Therefore it was natural to assume that even if he had been tortured and his claim was true, the signs would have healed by now. He showed us the scars on his legs under his knees, and he said they were the signs of torture. There was a doctor with us who was going to examine the signs to see whether they were torture marks or not, but since there was no evidence his coming was useless. He examined his legs carefully and although it was not quite dark yet he used his light. He did not recognize anything.

The doctor told him there and then: Your body does not bear any signs of torture and there is some sort of contradiction in your claims.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON ARMS OF CHERIKHA-YE FEDA'I-YE KHALQ

LD232338 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Following the publication of a report concerning the discovery of an ammunition depot near Tehran, our correspondent interviewed a public relations official of the Central Committee and [words indistinct] of The Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq. [begin recording]

[Question] There was a report in JOMURI ESLAMI today to the effect that hundreds of Kalashnikov rifles and a great many grenades and cash have been discovered by the Revolutionary Guards. Could you please comment on this report, as the person in charge of Public Relations of the Central Committee?

[Answer] The guards had had a house under surveillance for some time, suspecting some people entering and leaving the house. Subsequently, the guards notified the office of the public prosecutor. This resulted in the issuing of a search warrant by the public prosecutor and inspection of the house by public prosecutor's officers. At the time of the search there was no one present in the house. However, a considerable amount of arms and ammunition and cash was discovered and seized by the officers. They also discovered a substantial quantity of documents and (?identification cards). This led the guards to identify three persons [words indistinct].

[Question] You mean to say that in connection with this discovery only three persons were arrested?

[Answer] No, another person, who later arrived at this house, was also arrested.

[Question] What about the report in the paper about the cash and 40,000 rounds of ammunition?

[Answer] Well, we did try to contact the office of the public prosecution about the amount involved. The point is the figure has been exaggerated. It is possible that some of the guards who were present at the scene might have been quoted. [end interview with public relations officer; now follows apparent telephone interview with Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq official]

[Question] Is this the headquarters of the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq?

[Answer] Yes, what is it?

[Question] A report has been carried by JOMHURI ESLAMI to the effect that hundreds of Kalashnikov rifles have been seized by the Revolutionary Guards, and that in connection with this discovery, several boxes of leaflets, bearing the insignia of the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq have also been seized. What is the organization's views on this report?

[Answer] The report as published in JOMHURI ESLAMI about the quantity of arms [word indistinct] and arms belonging to the organization, doscovered in a house in Majidiyeh, is both exaggerated and provocative; the report is totally baseless. There were only 20 Kalashnikov rifles, leaflets and [words indistinct] in the aforementioned house. As our people throughout the country are aware, ours is a politicomilitary organization. We consider the possession of arms as an indisputable right for ourself. We strongly protest against the distortion of facts, as reflected in JOMHURI ESLAMI, and the arrest of our comrades and seizure of these arms. We demand the release of our arrested comrades and return of our arms. [end recording]

TEHRAN REPORTS ANTI-IRAQ, PRO-KHOMEYNI POSTERS IN LEBANON

JN232031 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 23 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The correspondent of Iranian radio and television in a dispatch from Beirut said that the inhabitants of Batir town, which is on the southern Lebanese border, awoke today to read on the walls of the town slogans denouncing the Iraqi regime and supporting the Ayatollah Khomeyni and the Islamic revolution.

It may be recalled that sentiments opposed to the Iraqi rulers and supporting the Islamic Republic of Iran are spreading in Lebanese villages and towns following the deterioration of Iraqi-Iranian relations.

KUWAITI AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

JN222001 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 22 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasim, Kuwaiti ambassador in Tehran, has described Kuwaiti-Iranian relations as good. In an interview with the PARS, the ambassador said that his talks today with Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan were extremely fruitful. He said that he looked for better relations through Bazargan's wisdom and the wisdom of the Iranian leadership.

The ambassador said that the former Iranian regime did not exert the efforts it should have to promote relations between the two countries and did not deal with the Persian Gulf states on an equal footing. He said that during his meeting with Mr Bazargan, he felt that the Government of the Islamic Iranian revolution does not consider itself the policeman of the gulf. The Iranian Government, he added, has the desire to exert its utmost in dealing with the Persian Gulf states as equals.

Referring to what was reported about the Kuwaiti role in the recent tension in southern Iran, he said that this is contrary to Kuwaiti policy. He said that the future of Iranian-Kuwaiti relations is very clear. We will endeavor to build our relations on the basis of mutual interest, because the two countries have many things in common.

On oil, he said that there are many things that tie Iran and Kuwait. There is bilateral economic cooperation. All this motivates us to develop strong relations. The gulf's stability in the region cannot be achieved without bilateral relations, adding that the Persian Gulf's security is connected with the policy of noninterference in others' affairs.

Further Report

LD230716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Referring to his talks with Prime Minister Bazargan in an interview with PARS, Kuwait ambassador to Iran Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasim described Iranian-Kuwaiti relations as good. He added that his talks with the Iranian prime minister were excellent and that thanks to the prime minister's knowledge and the quality of Iran's leadership, even better relations can be expected. The Kuwaiti ambassador added: In my meeting with Prime Minister Bazargan I realized that the Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic has adopted a new concept and no longer considers itself the gendarme of the Persian Gulf. The Iranian Government desires and devotes all its efforts toward cooperation and joint endeavors with the countries of the Persian Gulf as a brother and on equal terms. He added: It is contrary to Kuwait's policy to interference in the affairs of other countries.

Continuing his remarks, the Kuwaiti ambassador said: Apart from oil, our two countries have other links which bring us together. We are the guarantors for security and stability of the Persian Gulf and we enjoy economic cooperation: These things bring us close together.

The ambassador said: Without cooperation there will be no stability in the region, and that will not be in the interest of the two countries. Mr al-Jasim emphasized: Persian Gulf security depends on noninterference in each other's affairs.

Concerning the threats aimed at the region from outside, he said: These threats (?probably) exist, but our religion, Islam, demands that we always be vigilant and watchful in order to be ready to meet the enemy.

TEHRAN: SIX IRAQI SPIES ARRESTED IN KHUZESTAN

LD251040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Six Iraqi spies have been arrested between Abadan and Khorramshahr. Announcing the news, the public prosecutor of Khuzestan Islamic Revolutionary Court told a PARS reporter in Ahvaz? Six more counterrevolutioraries have also been arrested in Ahvaz. Another person who committed numerous murders has been arrested as well.

EXILED IRAQI AYATOLLAH TERMS IRAQI-SYRIAN UNITY 'NOMINAL'

JN221951 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 22 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Ayatollah Mohammad al-Husayni Shirazi, exiled Iraqi religious leader, has said in an interview in Qom that the Iraqi rulers' dictatorship and imperialist agentry were the causes of the current uprising in Iraq. He said that the solution will not come through arrests, oppression and detention, but through freedom for the people. It is impossible for the dignified and revolutionary Iraqi people to be subjugated.

On the reason for the Iraqi regime's hostility to the Iranian Islamic revolution, his eminence said: The Iraqi regime fears the Islamic revolution and considers it a threat. The regime is attempting to strike at the revolution and to incriminate it, in order to counter the popular pressure it feels. The Iraqi people are rising up in order to implement an Iranian-type Islamic revolution in Iraq. The imperialists, whose interests were hit in Iran, have found the Iraqi rulers the best persons to implement their plots and to strike at the Islamic revolution in Iran.

On the unity between Iraq and Syria, Shirazi said that this unity is nominal and will surely fail, because it is not based on popular will. He wondered how the unity could be established when 50,000 Iraqis are languishing in prison and are subject to the most savage torture. Unity, he said, cannot be established when there is not a single free paper in Iraq. Shirazi said that unity must spring from the Iraqi people's will and must come under the banner of the Koran and Islam. We support Islamic unity and will not budge from our position.

On the form of government he wants, Shirazi said that the Iraqi people want the regime to be for God and in accord with free elections and popular aspirations.

In conclusion, Shirazi addressed himself to the Iraqi people, calling on them to work for the implementation of God's regime and to establish Muslim legislation and free elections.

AFGHANISTAN

INTERIOR MINISTER CONDEMNS PAKISTAN 'REACTIONARY CIRCLES'

LD232132 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Sherjan Mazdooryar, minister of the interior, yesterday met and conversed at the premises of the Ministry of the Interior with the ulemas [word indistinct] and representatives of the noble people of the center and various parts of Uruzgan Province. The minister of the interior [word indistinct] strongly condemned the plots and the intrigues of the enemies of the people and the great [?Sawr] revolution, provoked by imperialism and reaction, especially by the reactionary circles of Pakistan and the shortsighted fanatics of Iran against our Khalqi state. The minister of the interior said: Now our noble people recognize their enemies and friends well and these plots and intrigues cannot stop their work and activities for building their country and the society toward which we are moving; namely, a society free of exploitation of man by man.

(?Replying to) the minister of the interior, the participants in the meeting once again expressed their full support and decisive backing for the Khalqi state and stated that we are ready for making every sacrifice for the annihiliation of the enemies of the people of Afghanistan and will never permit anyone to (?tear apart) the blossoming of our country and to stop us from building a new and (?prosperous) society.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST PAKISTANI, IRANIAN 'INTERVENTION'

LD232134 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Yesterday, too, thousands of our noble and patriotic people held marches and grand meetings to condemn the [word indistinct] intervention and barbaric (?threatenings) of the Pakistani militia on our sacred soil in various parts of our country. Local news agency correspondents report that in these marches and great Khalqi meetings, the armed aggressions of Pakistani militias and [word indistinct] intervention of the shortsighted religious fanatics of Iran, agents of imperialist [words indistinct] and hirelings of black reaction against our beloved country and our Khalqi regime, were strongly denounced and their plots, intrigues, attempts to create discord and their chauvinist and (?baseless) propaganda were exposed.

KABUL RADIO: DEMONSTRATION BY 'TRAITORS' SUPPRESSED

BK231606 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 23 Jun 79 BK

[Text] A number of the enemies of the Great Sawr Revolution, these enemies of the prosperity and happiness of the toiling people of Afghanistan, imperialist hirelings of of the prejudiced Iranian leaders and elements traitorous to the homeland today, the 2d of Shahban, that is 23d of June, gathered near the (Chandawal) bazaar in Kabul city and tried to create anxiety in the Kabul city and confusion in the minds of the citizens of Kabul by (?useless) agitation and antirevolutionary slogans for the benefit of aliens and even firing upon [as heard] around 10 am.

These traitors of the homeland, who could not even step further than one street in (Chandawal), were soon annihilated and arrested by the security forces with the cooperation of the citizens of Kabul. Complete security and calm maintained today in Kabul city, and these traitors of the homeland could not create any disturbances. Citizens full of love for the homeland and the Great Sawr Revolution were cooperating with the security authorities.

The spokesman of the security force has expressed thanks for the patriotic cooperation by the citizens of Kabul delivered for the arrest of these traitors and neutralizing of the evil objectives of the hirelings of aliens.

AFP Report

BK240836 Hong Kong AFP in English 0828 GMT 24 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Kabul, 24 June (AFP)--Nearly 50 people were killed or injured yesterday in Kabul during the first demonstration against the Marxist government of Afghan President Mohammad Nur Taraki, Western sources here said today.

The capital was quiet this morning and citizens went about their business as usual. The Afghani authorities have given no information either about the number of demonstrators who assembled in the old district of Kabul or about the gunfire heard throughout yesterday morning.

Diplomatic sources said the number of demonstrators was certainly less than 200 and they were no match for the security forces. The national radio said that that the "enemies of the revolution in the pay of Iran" had been wiped out.

Police and troops were today still on alert in the city. There were machine-guns at strategic points and motorists were subjected to identity checks and searches at road-blocks. The curfew in force since April last year, remained fixed at 2300. Verbal attacks on Pakistan and Iran, which had died down recently, have been revived. Afghanistan has accused both these countries of interfering in its internal affairs and supporting Moslem rebels.

INDIA

VAJPAYEE DEPARTS BOMBAY FOR ROME, ALGERIA 24 JUN

BK240914 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Jun 79 BK

[Text] External Affairs Minister Vajpayee left Bombay this morning for Rome on his way to Algeria. During his 3-day visit to Algeria, Mr Vajpayee is expected to discuss with the Algerian leaders among other things the supply of crude oil to India and economic cooperation and bilateral relations between the two countries. He is likely to initial technical, scientific and economic agreements with Algeria. It is possible that the question of representation of Kampuchea and the Arab move against Egypt from the non-alined summit meeting at Havana may also figure during the talks. Both these issues were inconclusively discussed at the recent Colombo meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonalined nations.

PAKISTAN

FOREIGN OFFICE DENIES TURNING DOWN DIALOG WITH AFGHANISTAN

BK241652 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 24 Jun 79 BK

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad today that Pakistan had consistently advocated a dialog with Afghanistan to resolve differences between the two countries and it remained firmly committed to this stand.

The spokesman was commenting on a Radio Kabul broadcast yesterday. The spokesman regretted the statement of President Nur Mohammad Taraki to some Afghan elders which sought to misrepresent facts regarding President Taraki's invitation to President Ziaul Haq to visit Afghanistan.

President Taraki's statement had implied that by expressing his inability to pay an immediate visit to Kabul, President Haq was not in favor of holding talks to resolve differences between Afghanistan and Pakistan and that by postponing his visit he intended to exert pressure on Afghanistan. The spokesman described this implication as totally baseless.

Explaining the correct position regarding the invitation, the spokesman said that the Pakistan president had issued a formal invitation to President Nur Mohammad Taraki soon after his assumption of power in Afghanistan to pay an official visit to Pakistan. The invitation was renewed by President Haq during his visit to Kabul in September last year and was reiterated on several occasions subsequently, last during the visit of the president's special envoy to Kabul last month. It was also relayed to President Taraki that if it was not possible for him to accept the invitation, then Pakistan would welcome a visit by Afghanistan's prime minister, Mr Hafizollah Amin.

Earlier this month, President Haq again expressed his willigness to meet President Taraki to resolve differences between Pakistan and Afghanistan. But in order for the summit meeting to be successful, it was suggested that a meeting at a lower level should first take place to prepare the ground. Accordingly, the invitation was extended to Mr Shah Mohammad Dost, Afghanistan's deputy foreign minister, to pay a visit to Islambad.

While these invitations from Pakistan remained outstanding, a letter was received from President Taraki inviting President Haq to pay a visit to Kabul this month. The Pakistan president in his reply, while thanking President Taraki for the invitation, regretted that heavy preoccupation would not permit him to undertake a journey abroad in near future. President Haq in his reply reiterated his warm invitation to President Taraki to pay a visit to Pakistan and said if he was unable to do so, then he could send his prime minister, Mr Hafizollah Amin, or any other representative of the Afghan Government at their earliest convenience to visit Islamabad. The Pakistan Government would welcome them. The Pakistan president also reiterated his readiness to meet President Taraki as soon as preparatory work is completed for the summit.

SRI LANKA

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMEED DEPARTS FOR DPRK, CHINA 24 JUN

BK2410l4 Hong Kong AFP in English 0951 GMT 24 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Colombo, 24 June (AFP)--Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed left here today on a visit to North Korea and China for talks with the leaders of the two countries. He will be in North Korea from June 26 to 29 and in China from June 29 to about July 9.

Mr Hameed will have discussions on the current international situation with particular reference to developments in South and Southeast Asia and also on matters of bilateral interest, official sources said. In Beijing he will also prepare the ground for an official visit by Sri Lanka's prime minister, Ranasinghe Premadasa, to China in August.